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No. 17,473. 號六廿月五年九十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1919. 日七廿月四年未己次歲年八國民華中 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

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WINE MERCHANTS.  
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## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

### THE AFGHAN "WAR." ONE-SIDED SCRAPPING.

REUTERS' SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT PESHAWAR states that Saturday's affair was a victory more complete than was at first reported. We captured four guns. Over 100 dead Afghans were counted on one small sector. A large enemy force attempted a night attack on Friday. We used our shells freely, and rapid fire. The light disclosed a picture of the enemy rushing aimlessly about with shadowy horsemen in the background. By dawn the Afghans had dragged their guns to the heights and began bombarding our camp. The heights were stormed, but the Afghans at first resisting stoutly, but the heights were taken after the leading regiments had been reinforced. Again the Afghan runners stuck to their posts and bayonet work ceased before the guns were captured. Our new mountain howitzers painfully surprised the enemy. After the heights were reached, the bulk of the Afghan force was viewed in the valley running hard. Our troops fired on them for ten minutes before they got out of range. Many of the enemy fell.

**TRIBAL ALLIES KEEN ON LOOT.**  
SIMLA, May 19. An official message says hundreds of stories are spreading on the frontier of enormous loot obtained by the Mohmands and Shinwaris from the Afghan camp after Dacca was bombarded. The Afghan officers and men fled directly the aerial attack began. The tribesmen quickly looted their rifles, ammunition, clothing, blankets, stores, etc. No doubt they secured a good haul, for the Afghans inspired by their success, are now discussing the change of raiding Basawal in order to loot the Afghan camp there, and speculating on the chances of timing their arrival to coincide with another air attack. Chitral reports that the local Afghan tribesmen are greatly excited at the prospect of loot from the Amir's troops.

**"JIMMY BRADSHAW."**  
SIMLA, May 20. From Peshawar on the 20th it is reported that the Khyber has ceased to be for the present a danger point. The situation has developed at Kurram. With the exception of a few outlaws, the Turis and Waziris are firm in the resolve to permit no Afghans in their territory. Plans are already made to secure Kurram against the threat. Nothing has happened beyond the sniping of pickets at Parachinar. That stormy petrel mullah Mir Sahib Jan Badshah, whom the troops call Jimmy Bradshaw, appeared at Bajaur but was forced to leave in 1915. He induced a combined force of Mohmands and Swatis to try to overthrow the Government but with disastrous results. He recently visited the Mohmands but the latter were busy dividing the loot obtained from Dacca and dismissed him. Frontier experts agree that except for a few outlaws, the tribesmen do not welcome the passage of ill-disciplined Afghan troops through their territory. Only after many years' experience have they acquiesced in the presence of British troops. The tribal country does not trust the Afghans, as the latter have no supplies and are forced to exist on the country they are passing through. The Amir's stay at Kabul has excited comment, the army demanding his presence at Jallalabad. No further operations are reported at Dacca. Yar Muhammad's band at Chora is believed to have dispersed and sniping has practically ceased. The Khyber situation and Kurram are obscure. The Afghans piqueting Pajwar ridge are adopting an aggressive attitude and firing on our pickets at night. The conditions are unsettled at Khosht, where General Nadir Khan is commanding. He is expected to arrive at Matun to-day with a detachment of regulars and a tribal lashkar. Reports from other parts are satisfactory, the attitudes of the tribes being good.

**AN UNCERTAIN ENVOY.**  
SIMLA, May 22. The latest envoy, Sardar Abdul Rahaman Khan, has arrived at Dacca and asked for an interview with Barrett with a view to a cessation of hostilities. He has no credentials whatever and his request is regarded as a further ruse to gain time.

**OFFERS OF HELP.**  
SIMLA, May 23. Yakub Khan, the ex-Amir of Afghanistan, has offered the services of himself and sons in connection with the war. The Government of India has conveyed its warm appreciation of the sentiments which prompted his offer. The Nepal government

has offered a contingent of troops for service. Plans are being concluded for its reception. Two generals accompany the contingent. One commands and the other will be attached to Monro's headquarters staff. The Rajah of Ratnam has been appointed aide-de-camp to Barrett.

**AFGHANS DISPIRITED.**  
SIMLA, May 21. Our troops on May 16 made a reconnaissance towards Basawal and disclosed large bodies of the enemy six miles west of Dacca. Adopting their usual tactics, the enemy followed our withdrawal, but venturing too close afforded the cavalry an opportunity. One squadron charged several times with great effect over favourable ground. On nearing Dacca the Afghans took up a position in the hills one and a half miles west of our camp. After dusk they attempted a small attack which was repulsed. The remainder of the night passed quietly. In the early morning of the 17th we commenced an attack against the ridge. Cavalry and machine guns co-operated with the infantry, the aeroplanes bombing the enemy. Our howitzers from Landi Kotal commenced action at 11.15 and by four the infantry had carried the heights. The enemy left about 300 dead. We captured five Krupp guns. Our howitzers fire was very accurate. The complete success of the whole action when reported had a dispiriting effect on the Afghans on this front. Good reports are received of aeroplane raids at Jallalabad. All buildings of military importance were systematically attacked. Troops in close formation on parade were bombed with good effect. After these had scattered, the barracks wherein they sheltered were also bombed. One machine returning from the raid was forced to land about seven miles west of Dacca. The pilot returned to camp with a foraging party. Reports from the Mohmands state that Afghan troops and tribesmen have entered their country and news from other parts of the frontier mention a movement of enemy troops in Khosht and on the west Waziristan border.

**LEAVING THEIR DEAD.**  
SIMLA, May 22. All is quiet on the Dacca front. There was a gathering of tribesmen in Mohmand country two marches from Shabkadr under Mir Jan Badshah, and a few Afghans were blowing bugles and making martial noises on the Peiwar Kotal Karayam side but no importance is attached to these. The situation altered in the direction of Wano where we were fully prepared. Our cavalry charge at Dacca was unique in the annals of frontier warfare. The Afghans attempted the same tactics as when the 21st Lancers charged at Shabkadr. Some ran when the horsemen descended on them but large numbers stood their ground, kneeling to fire others firing standing. The shooting, however, was wild and erratic. The Afghans formed no kind of line or mass to withstand the charge but stood in small groups or alone. The result was that our men got in amongst them and did great execution. A feature of the Afghans' fighting which is contrary to the customs of the border tribes is that the enemy do not attempt to remove the bodies of the dead, with the result that it is far easier to arrive at an estimate of their casualties.

**AMIR MUST SURRENDER.**  
SIMLA, May 23. It is officially stated the Abdur Rhaman formerly the Afghan envoy to India, arrived at Dacca on May 21 having sent a letter to Barrett in which he stated that he was deputed by the Amir to commence negotiating and begged for an interview, with cessation of hostilities. Aza Sirdar possessed no credentials whatever and there was nothing to show that this was not a ruse to gain time. The Sirdar was conducted across the frontier with a written message to the effect that the Amir must first prove his sincerity by action. Meanwhile there will be no slackening of our military preparations.

**TEA PRICES.**  
LONDON, May 24. In the House of Commons Mr. McCurdy stated that the Food Ministry was taking steps to prevent a rise in the wholesale price of tea by releasing larger quantities to wholesale dealers. At least thirty million pounds would be auctioned in June, and a further 25,000,000 would be balloted if applications for that amount were received. The announcement of releases has already resulted in reducing wholesale prices except for the finest grades.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

### PEACE. NO RESPONSIBLE GERMAN WANTS MORE WAR.

BERLIN, May 19. A statement from authoritative quarters emphatically declares that no responsible person dreams of undertaking a fresh armed struggle, while nothing is further from the mind of the chief general staff than the working out of any mobilising plans.

The Tagblatt says Count Montgelas and Professor Delbrueck have gone to Versailles to participate in deliberations as regards the Commission on Guilt.

### A GERMAN WHO THINKS THE TERMS JUST.

COPENHAGEN, May 19. The Vorwarts reports a speech by the Socialist leader Bernstein, who declared that the extraordinarily hard peace terms were not dictated solely by the passion of hatred but were justified by mistrust of German policy. He said the break with the past could not have been carried out more convincingly. He criticised the choice of Rantau. He admitted the devastations were due to Germany's fault and the fulfilment of demands therefrom only makes good what Germany had commandeered, and he deprecated the violent speeches being made. He asked why the people were not told that the Alsace Lorraine Diet and also many towns and workmen's associations had resolved before the revolution in favour of reunion with France. He urged that they should not rekindle the spirit of the Fourth of August.

### ATLANTIC FLYERS.

NCS MEN SAFE.  
LONDON, May 19. American naval headquarters in London learn that the crew of the N.C.V. is safe aboard the American warship Columbia, in a locality unmentioned.

### HAWKER'S START.

St. Johns, May 18. Great crowds witnessed the departure of Hawker from Mount Pearl, six miles west of this city. Thousands were assembled at the Quidi-vidi Martinsyde ground. The weather was favourable, clear, sunny, and cloudless. Hawker made a most satisfactory beginning. He first flew eastwards over the city, past Quidi-vidi, signalling "farewell" to Raynham. Then flying at an altitude of two thousand feet he crossed the encircling range of hills and flew out over the Atlantic.

### NO NEWS OF HAWKER.

LONDON, May 20. At 11.30 this morning there was no further news of Hawker.

### CRICKET.

### AUSTRALIANS BEAT ESSEX.

LONDON, May 20. The Australian Imperial Forces team touring England, beat Essex by an innings and 114 runs.

### U.S. CONGRESS.

### REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT AND SPEAKER ELECTED.

WASHINGTON, May 20. Congress has opened. The Republicans, who control both houses, elected Mr. A. B. Cummins of Des Moines, Ia., by 47 to 42, president of the Senate and Mr. F. H. Gillett of Springfield, Mass., by 237 to 172 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### TERMS SEEM ONEROUS, BUT YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

MELBOURNE, May 24. The official conditions for the competition flight from Britain to Australia provide for a prize of £10,000 by the Federal Government to the first pilot of Australian nationality arriving from Britain by December 31, 1920 within 27 hours on an all British machine.

### BOLSHEVIK WARSHIPS BEATEN BY BRITISH.

HELSINGFORS, May 18. A Bolshevik cruiser, two torpedoers, and a number of minesweepers left Kronstadt at six this morning simultaneously. Bolshevik batteries at Krasnyi Jazovka shelled the Finnish coast in the vicinity. British warships met and fired at the Bolshevik fleet. After a battle lasting 35 minutes the Bolsheviks fled. Kronstadt reported one Bolshevik ship sunk and another stranded.  
(Continued on Page 6.)

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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OUTFITTER.  
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HONGKONG.

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Five seater Touring Car, complete \$1,380  
Two seater Roadster with rear Luggage compartment \$1,280  
Ford truck chassis with extra long wheel-base and two solid tyres, 3,000 lbs. capacity \$1,500  
ALL COMPLETE WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS & ELECTRIC HORN.  
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MOSQUITO LOTION.  
Acts as a preventative against bites and allays irritation caused by insect stings.  
LAVENDER AMMONIA.  
A little in the morning bath is invigorating and refreshing.  
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.  
(Prepared from the formula of a very Eminent Professor of Tropical Medicine). Instantly relieves the irritation and cures after a few applications.  
Obtainable only at  
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Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 245.

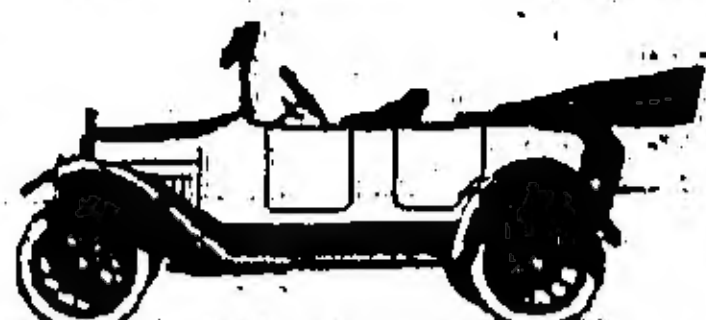
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**G. P. LAMMERT.**AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.**Public Auctions.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on  
**THURSDAY May 23, 1919,**  
commencing at 2.45 p.m.  
at No. 3 Patell Villas, Top Flat,  
(Kowloon).A Quantity of Valuable  
Household Furniture,  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view from Wednesday the 22nd  
instant.Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, May 23, 1919.on  
**FRIDAY, May 30, 1919,**  
commencing at 2.45 p.m.,  
at "Meirion" No. 5, The Peak.A Large Quantity of Valuable  
Household Furniture,  
comprising:—Teak hatstand with bevelled mirror,  
teak hall table, writing table, bookcase,  
Marble top octagonal table, Leather  
covered armchairs, Lacquered teapots,  
teak screens, Gramophone, Copper coal  
scuttle, Curtains, Pictures, Wall Plates,  
vases and ornaments,  
etc., etc.Teak extension dining table, dinner  
wagon with bevelled mirror, glass  
cabinets, ice chest, cupboards, Dinner  
Services, Glass-ware, etc.Teak and Iron bedsteads, teak dressing  
table with bevelled mirror, marble  
top washstands, chests of drawers,  
etc., etc.Also  
A Fine Selection of Fine Canton  
Blackwood-ware—Cup, cabinet and  
stand, lady's desk, side table, arm-  
chairs, settees, joss table, flower  
stands, teapots, cake stands, etc.And  
A quantity of Maiden hair forms in  
nets and plants in pots.  
(On view from Thursday the 29th  
instant.)Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms: Cash on delivery.  
**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, May 23, 1919.on  
**MONDAY, June 2, 1919,**  
commencing at 11 a.m.at Blue Building godown 4A, Wanchai,  
of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf  
& Godown Co., Ltd.305 pieces Mild Steel Angles  
3" x 3" x 3" x 15' 10"244 pieces Mild Steel Angles  
3" x 3" x 3" x 12'184 pieces Mild Steel Angles  
3" x 3" x 3" x 12'3 pieces Mild Steel Angles  
3" x 3" x 3" x 20'and afterwards at 3 p.m.  
at No. 16 godown of the Hongkong &  
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.  
(Kowloon).36 pieces Mild Steel Plates  
5/16" x 5' x 10'46 pieces Mild Steel Plates  
3" x 5' x 10'48 pieces Mild Steel Plates  
3" x 5' x 10'10 pieces Mild Steel Plates  
3" x 5' x 12'36 pieces Mild Steel Plates  
5/16" x 5' x 10'3 pieces Mild Steel Plates  
5/16" x 4' x 8'(stored in No. 11 Passage)  
46 pieces Mild Steel Angles  
3" x 3" x 3" x 15' 10"23 pieces Mild Steel Angles  
3" x 3" x 3" x 15' 10"82 pieces Mild Steel Angles  
3" x 3" x 3" x 15' 10"(The above stored in No. 2 Passage)  
6 cast 20 G Bright Wire,  
4 cast 20 G Bright Wire,  
7 4' x 8'(The above stored in No. 23 Godown).  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, May 23, 1919.**INTIMATIONS****METEOR GARAGE**Sole distributors of  
**MAXWELL CARS.**Automobiles for Hire  
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application.**A. TACK & CO.,**  
26, Des Vaux Road Central.**DAIRY FARM NEWS.****SAVE YOUR  
CLOTHING FURS & CARPETS**by storing them in our Cold Stores  
for the summer months where no  
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STORAGE CO., LTD.**Place your orders early  
for**FLAGS**

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

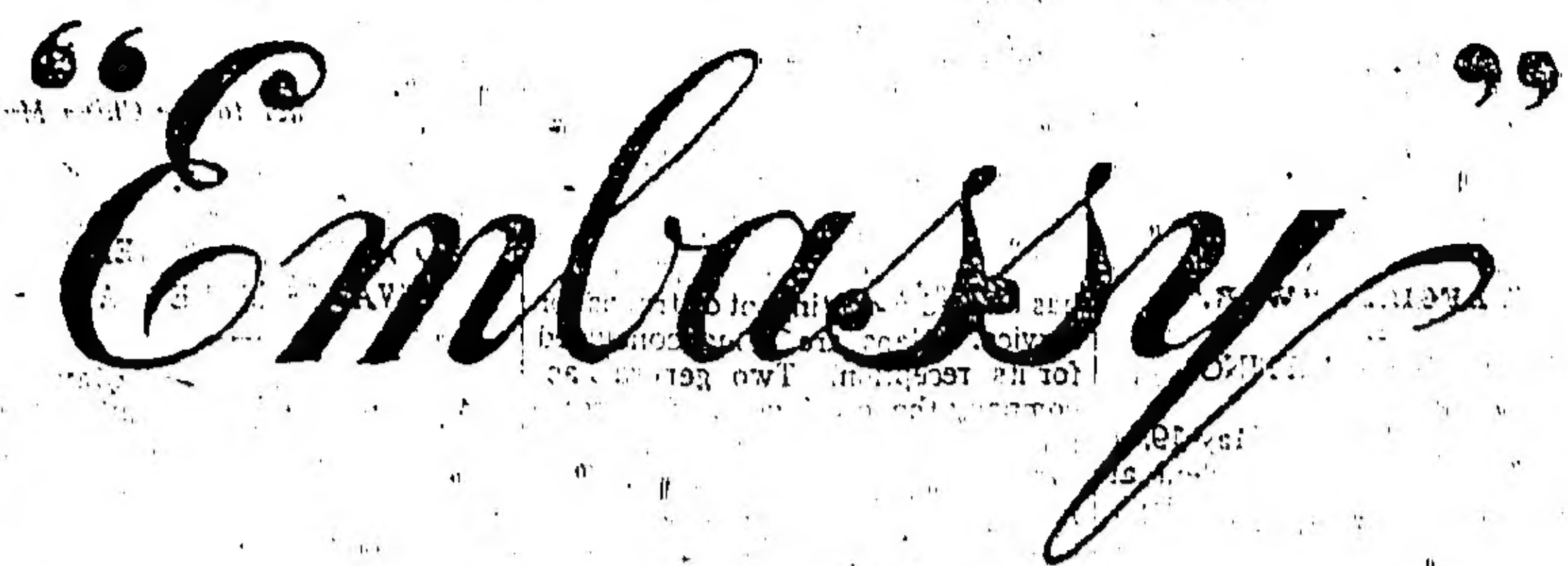
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HIGH GRADE****NO. 77  
CIGARETTES.****ON SALE AT ALL STORES.**

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

**LANCASHIRE TRADE IN  
THE FAR EAST.****JAPANESE COMPETITION.**

A London representative of the Manchester Guardian states the important Mission which the Lancashire cotton industry is sending to the Far East will be composed partly of representatives of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and partly of delegates of the employers and trade union organizations, and the Overseas Trade Department of the Board of Trade. The Mission may be away from England for nine months, making an exhaustive inquiry into the whole field of the textile industry in its relation to the markets in China, Straits Settlements, the Dutch East Indies, and India. The original proposal to send a commercial mission to the East arose in Blackburn last year. It was taken up by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and by them urged upon the Government. It grew out of the feeling that something must be done to meet Japanese competition. The development of the Japanese trade in cotton goods throughout the East during the war has been great enough to cause uneasiness. The Japanese have been able to underbid Lancashire goods in the Chinese and other markets, and they have been carrying out a highly effective system of commercial penetration. A certain amount is known about the Japanese methods, but there is scope for inquiry into the organization of the industry, which appears to be developing along highly scientific lines with the help of State subsidies of shipping and so forth. The Mission will visit Japan and will make detailed investigations into the whole of the industry, and should be able to present a report on its return which would be of value to Lancashire. With regard to Japan, there is reason for believing that big developments are in progress. Japanese consider that the textile industry is one that can be most fruitfully expanded, owing partly to the suitability of the climatic conditions, the abundance of the cheap labour, and, of course, the proximity to the eastern markets.

**THE CHINA TRADE.**

For a long time Manchester business with China has been on a very limited scale, states The Times, partly as a result of political unrest in China, but mainly as a result of the disturbance of economic conditions in the Far East and elsewhere brought about by the war. Now, at a critical time for Lancashire, China has resumed business in cottons, and the fact is particularly interesting. Compared with the purchases before the war the turnover has been small, but the buying has shown that neither Japanese competition, nor a

**A SIX HOURS' DAY.****LORD LEVERHULME'S BOLD  
EXPERIMENT.**

Lord Leverhulme announced on March 27 to the shareholders of Lever Brothers at Port Sunlight that the firm had resolved to embark upon a six hours' working day for their employees.

He said that the scheme was to be put into operation as soon as the necessary arrangements could be carried out. Describing the general features of the scheme, Lord Leverhulme said the firm's day workers would operate in two shifts—a morning shift, beginning at seven o'clock, with fifteen minutes' interval for light refreshments (provided by the firm), ending at 1.15. An afternoon shift was not quite so simple, because there was a strong desire to retain the Saturday half holiday, so instead of six-hour shifts, the week was to be divided into four shifts of seven and a quarter hours and one of seven hours to make up the thirty-six hours for the week.

This shift would begin at 1.15 and end at 9 p.m. For day and night shift staff, six-hour night shifts were found inconvenient on domestic grounds.

It had therefore been agreed that night workers should work five weekly shifts of eight hours and day workers six shifts of five hours and twenty minutes, so that working alternate weeks day and night shifts, the average of thirty-six hours was maintained. Wages under the new system were to be exactly the same for thirty-six hours as they had been for forty-eight hours in the past.

range of prices in Manchester about treble that of pre-war days, can keep Lancashire textiles out of the China market. The broad fact is that supplies of British cloth in China had got down to trifling dimensions, and though replenishment had been persistently postponed in the hope—which has been partly realized—of an easier level of quotations in Manchester, importers and dealers have had to move. It turns out that the estimates of stocks, issued from time to time last year by private firms in Shanghai, have been inaccurate. Yet the totals of stocks were much less than those of recent years, especially 1917. The latest mail advices covering the business which followed the reopening of the Shanghai market after the New Year holidays, are distinctly favourable, and foster the hope that there may be a further and very decided development of the trade in cottons in the next few weeks. Prices have risen substantially, and at the auctions and from private firms there have been some considerable purchases. More would be done, now for China but for the cable delays.

**THE JAPANESE IDEA.**

The *Jiji* is one of the Japanese papers which has been most strenuous in upholding the claim made by the Japanese delegates at the Peace Conference for the insertion of a clause in the Covenant of the League of Nations declaratory of racial equality. It is therefore of interest to find this journal, in an article translated in another column, expressing satisfaction at what it regards as the decline of the business of foreign merchants in Yokohama. As we have pointed out on several occasions, to the majority of the Japanese racial equality means obtaining all the privileges and benefits which other nations have bestowed, while retaining for the exclusive use of Japanese all the privileges and benefits which they possess. In their opinion, for instance, the development of Japanese trade by foreigners is an intrusion; nevertheless Japanese should not only be given the right to develop foreign trade in other countries, but should do so with all the advantages of subjects or citizens which they themselves deny to foreigners in Japan. Another interesting feature of the article is the statement that as soon as peace is proclaimed the premises in the Yokohama Settlement formerly owned by Germans will be occupied by Japanese. This is very significant of the change brought about in Japan by the war. It seemed to be believed at the outset of the war that the trade formerly done by Germans would pass into the hands of other foreign firms. We pointed out the improbability of this result, and our anticipations have been justified by events. The great bulk of the trade done by German houses has passed into the hands of the Japanese and will undoubtedly be retained by them. Whether the competition of Japanese firms engaged in foreign trade is likely to be less intense than German time will show. From the Japanese point of view, which makes little distinction between Germans and other Western traders, a great advance has been made by the elimination of one group of foreigners, and, as the article in the *Jiji* indicates, the hope is clearly that this is preliminary to the withdrawal of other foreign traders from a field which should be exclusively possessed by Japanese.

**GROUP.**

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

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ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

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CHANDLER 7 passengers \$2.00 per Hour.  
HUDSON SUPER SIX " " \$2.00 " " " "  
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**KING EDWARD HOTEL****CENTRAL LOCATION**

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting  
A European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System  
throughout. Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."  
**J. WITCHELL, Manager.**

**PALACE HOTEL****ROWLOON.**

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout  
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision  
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to  
families on application to  
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE."  
**J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.**

**CARLTON HOTEL.**

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

**IOE HOUSE STREET.**

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes  
walk from the Banks and Central District. 42 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,  
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on  
application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.  
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON!"  
**Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.**

**BLUE  
BIRD**

CONFECTIONERS  
& CATERERS  
**ICE CREAM  
PARLOUR.**



**TANG YUK, Dentist,**  
the late HINGWING,  
14, d'ARQUAT STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation free.

**FRENCH LESSONS****G. DUBOIS.**

18, Morrison Hill Road.

**NOTICE.**

ALL PERSONS with the exception  
of those of Chinese races desiring to  
leave the Colony should apply in  
person between the hours of 9 a.m. to  
5 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the  
PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to Register their  
names under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms  
of Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.





## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

### PROPRIETORS

"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"WINTON" HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

### TUESDAY,

May 27, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,

Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c. DRAWN WORK—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

Also

A few lots of Suit Cases and Attaché Cases.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers.)

(Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 21, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)

ON

TUESDAY,

May 27, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,

&c., &c.

Comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new) Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c. Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, &c.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures & Oil Paintings, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

Collard & Collard Piano (good tone), and Croquet Set, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 21, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)

ON

THURSDAY,

May 29, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 5, Mountain View, The Peak, THE SUNDAY

Valuable Household Furniture,

&c., &c.

therein contained.

Comprising:—

Large Teakwood Hallstand, Morocco Leather covered Sofa and Arm-chairs by Lane, Crawford & Co., Carpets, Teakwood Cabinets, Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, Mirrors, &c., and a quantity of SUPERIOR TABLE GLASS—large Bedsteads and Cots, Wardrobes, Washstands, Toilet Tables, &c.

Also

Electric Fans, Enamelled Baths, Filler, Ice Chest, Ships Lavatory, Wino Cabinet, and a number of lots of Pot Plants.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue). On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 21, 1919.

## WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.

Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

### LOST.

LOST—From East Point, LIVER COLOURED SPANIEL DOG, brown paws and patch under tail. Answers to the name of "PAN." Reward to finder returning dog to JOHN JOHNSTONE, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

### WANTED.

ENGINEER FOR LOCAL WORKS. Thorough shop training in mechanical engineering and experience in charge of steam plant essential. Apply Box No. 1119 c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED—For The CHINESE ENGLISH SCHOOL OF JAYA, TWO RESIDENTIAL MASTERS. Salary (Senior Local) 110 guilders rising 15 annually. Free quarters, food, etc. Free passage. Applicants must be Chinese, and accustomed to Sports. Students who have just finished their education preferred. Apply with testimonials up-to-date to TUAN GURU, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED—OLD-ESTABLISHED BRITISH FIRM requires fully experienced Export man, capable of taking charge of their Department. Only those with first class references need apply. Write Box No. 1125, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

### PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

ON

THURSDAY,

May 29, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 7 Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, THE SUNDAY

Valuable Household Furniture,

&c., &c.

therein contained.

including:—

Large Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Mahogany Sideboard, finely carved Blackwood Settee, Stands, Pictures, &c., large and small Bedsteads (Hair Mattress), Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, &c.

Also

Large Ice Chest, Pantry, Kitchen and Bathroom Utensils.

Also

Piano by Robinson Piano Co., Electric Fittings and Fans, &c.

And

A number of Pot Plants.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue). On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 22, 1919.

### FRIDAY,

May 30, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 23 New Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, THE

Valuable Household Furniture,

&c., &c.

therein contained.

Comprising:—

Well made Teakwood Dining Room Suite, large Dinner Service, Glass Ware, &c.

Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, &c.

Singer Sewing Machine, Electric Fittings, Pot Plants, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue). On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 22, 1919.

### TAIYO & CO.

(JAPANESE)

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER

No. 10, Wyndham St.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue). On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 22, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)

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May 29, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 5, Mountain View, The Peak, THE SUNDAY

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&c., &c.

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Large Teakwood Hallstand, Morocco Leather covered Sofa and Arm-chairs by Lane, Crawford & Co., Carpets, Teakwood Cabinets, Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, Mirrors, &c., and a quantity of SUPERIOR TABLE GLASS—large Bedsteads and Cots, Wardrobes, Washstands, Toilet Tables, &c.

Also

Electric Fans, Enamelled Baths, Filler, Ice Chest, Ships Lavatory, Wino Cabinet, and a number of lots of Pot Plants.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue). On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

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Hongkong, May 22, 1919.



## SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.



AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN  
SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY  
WITH SPIRITS, ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone No. 436.


LADIES' WHITE  
FOOTWEAR.

KID, SUEDE

AND

CANVAS.

THE LATEST:

BOOTS &amp; SHOES

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

## DEATHS.

KAY.—At the Peak Hospital, on May 25, Nelly Henderson Kay of Edinburgh. Aged 27 years.

TRODD.—On March 19, at Portsmouth, Ann, the beloved wife of Alfred Baldwin Trodd. Aged 70 years.

CARVALHO.—At St. Paul's Hospital, Causeway Bay, on the 24th inst., ALICIA MARIA, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. de Carvalho of Amoy, Shanghai and Manila papers please copy.

## MARRIAGE.

DAWSON-OUTRAM.—On March 20, at Southampton, Lincs, 2nd Lieut. J. Arnold Dawson, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dawson, Alston, Cumberland, to Edith May, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Outram, Frodingham, Lincs.

## The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1919.

## "OF GOOD FAMILY."

We hope to be absolved of merely mischievous carping when we find fault with a remark made by Bishop Pozzoni at the jubilee celebration yesterday of St. Francis Convent. We mention it with reluctance, conscious of the grave risk we run of being misunderstood, and feeling also the delicacy of this speaking where the feelings of ladies are concerned. But we are impelled to do it, because we take these things very seriously. We believe them important. In the course of an address after Mass, the Bishop referred to the nuns as "of good family." We do not pretend that we don't know what he meant. Still less do we mean to suggest that these ladies are not all he claimed for them. What we mean is that in that sense, and in the eyes of the Man-God he and they serve, there are no good families, none better than another. We say that it is undesirable in the true interests of Christianity to set up such distinctions, or to tolerate them when they are set up. Since our interest in Christianity apart from its ethics is not enough to warrant such concern on our part, we proceed to make it plain that we believe this is an especially appropriate time, at the close of a war to make the world safe for democracy, to protest promptly and firmly at every retrograde

movement, at every suggestion to revive the mischievous notions of the past. We feel sure the Bishop spoke without thought, and that he will agree with us that it is unchristian to classify God's children in that way. All he could mean was that these ladies, being gently nurtured, and possibly well endowed with material wealth, were not obliged by economical reasons or self-seeking to enter upon their life of service. Vulgarly, they did not have to do it "for a living." That, in the vulgar view, would make them seem indebted to even greater credit. It would, in effect, confirm their sincerity and altruism, as it does with men who measure such things by what the parties seem to be "getting out of it." We respectfully point out to Bishop Pozzoni the inevitable and unintentional effect of such utterances, however, which is that many of his auditors, whom we are trying to teach the Oneness of humanity under God, would carry away a stronger impression than they perhaps held before, that these social distinctions are warranted and sensible and Christian. They are mischievous. For our lay sermons against snobbery, against "upper class arrogance" we have been accused of fomenting or trying to foment class hatreds. The Bishop, when he gets our point of view, will be the first to admit that this is almost ludicrously unjust. We preach to the "well to do" in the hope that they may impregnate them with the idea that their pretensions to superiority are not soundly based. We decry "divine right" because it is a lie. We jeer at the idea of a "chosen people" because God is "no respecter of persons." And we say unto the lowly, the snubbed, the "despised and rejected" of society, lift up your heads; quit ye like men; cease to be subservient and servile. The hiring disciples of the Man-God (in England) hid them (with State backing) to order themselves lowly and respectfully to their "betters" and to be content with the stations in which it has pleased Almighty God to place them—or words to that effect. We say that about it, and did not "place" any body in that sense. This we say boldly, because daily we walk with God; we are in constant communion, and we know. It is no new evangel, but it has been forgotten, and let us be forgiven for ulterior reasons. Christians are either all one in Christ Jesus, or they are divided into "good families" and families otherwise. Let the Bishop say which. They cannot be both, and the Man-God, who lifted up the "Gentiles" and in all his associations flouted social distinctions, cannot be served in spirit and in truth by those who would revive and restore them. It is not only domestic divisions and social

distinctions that we abhor. We believe that the time has come to discredit national insularities and patriotisms, in favour of a recognition of the Oneness of the children of the All-Father. If we are wrong, it is not for Christians to say so.

## SECRET WISDOM.

From Saturday's *Government Gazette* we learned, with feelings that were not exactly awe or admiration, that "it is not considered to be in the public interest to give particulars of the steps that have been taken or will be taken for the suppression of armed robberies." This in reply to a Chinese Member of Council who had, presumably, read his *China Mail*, and really wanted to know. He was told that the C.S.P. would fully inform him if he cared to call upon that official. With the old gang still in power at home, and with the Paris Conference of all bodies operating behind closed doors, we cannot fairly blame Hongkong for clinging to the old way of "secret diplomacy." We cannot blame them, but is there any good reason why we shouldn't laugh? We want to know the details of this secret. These gang robbers of ours, little known the marvelous secret coup that awaits them, the steps that have been taken, or will be taken, or may, might, or could be taken. Let them fear and tremble. We don't hope that Mr. Ho Fook, if he goes to the C.S.P., and learns this plan, actual and potential, will remember that "it is not considered to be in the public interest" to divulge it. It is the public which is being robbed, of course. It is the public which is being held up with revolvers. It is the public which is getting, which has got, somewhat alarmed at the state of things. But be reasonable. Trust in the authorities. "Open your mouth and shut your eyes." Like the promoters of the famous South Sea Bubble, they have something very good for you, but it is not to be mentioned. The next time you find a loaded revolver thrust under your nose, and you are told to keep quiet, don't worry. You can always get the Honourable Mr. Ho Fook to call upon the C.S.P., as your representative, for full information. Cannot you see the idea? The steps that have been taken, and the steps that will be taken, are or will be designed to surprise the armed robbers. It would never do to scare them into not coming. It is no use to prevent crime—at least, that is how we interpret the secret wisdom of the gentleman who drafted those answers in the *Government Gazette*. The idea is to let 'em all come, and then spring it on 'em. Catch 'em red-handed, and give 'em 'em in the neck. How can we hang 'em if a premature disclosure of the rope should dissuade 'em from shooting somebody? Be reasonable. Avoid vain curiosity and inquisitiveness. It is not considered to be in your interests to give particulars of what your government has done, or will do, or has not yet thought of doing, or finds it cannot do, in your interests. We wish from the bottom of our hearts that we could run the *China Mail* on these lines. Give us information, cry our readers. We have it, oh! yes, we are full of information you can take our word for it, surely! but it is not considered in the public interest to give particulars of the information that we have, or will have. What's that you say? What do you pay us ten cents for? Bah! Don't be personal. If it is open to Mr. Ho Fook to go and get these particulars, it must be open to all the members of the Legislative Council. If it is open to them all, it is not sure to be kept secret. We suggest that the real reason for this considered secrecy will occur to any normally suspicious mind, and the Government cannot expect anything better. Does it not suggest that somehow the steps that it is hoped will be taken are more important than the steps that have been taken, that as a matter of fact the reply was a bluff, and that the Government has "shot its bolt" and is really at a loss? We don't say it is so, mark you. We say that this sort of reply invites such unkind suspicions.

OF A FOOLISH LETTER ABOUT  
POLICE RESERVISTS.

The writer of a letter in this morning's *Daily Press* should go under an operation at once. His grey matter requires the excision of a portion infected with extravagant asininity. He starts out by confessing a symptomatic nausea. He also refers to "a few mean, petty-minded snivellers" as responsible for the comments that we and our friends made on the Guimaraes case. If he means that, he is a fool; if he doesn't, he is a hypocrite. We prefer the former hypothesis because his arguments are so foolish. He demands: "If P. C. Guimaraes honestly considered he had been unjustly treated why did he not appeal against the sentence?" This exquisite blunder is printed under the headline, "Police Reservist's Appeal." There were two appeals.

Mr. Guimaraes did appeal, departmentally, and the C.S.P. upheld the injustice. Then Mr. Guimaraes appealed to the Law.

If a Police Reservist did not know that, as his question implies,

it is clear (1) that he is not a Police Reservist (2) that he hasn't read the writings that nauseated him (3) that he is a blockhead. If (1) is correct he is also a liar.

This kind of straight, downright talk is necessary. These people who will criticize, on a basis of prejudice, and consistently refuse to look at the facts, are a pest. They must be discouraged. In the best of temper and with a cheerful grin, we profess that the writer of such a letter as this one we are reviewing ought to be suppressed as superfluous kittens are suppressed. He is a barren tree, a cumber of the ground.

Consider him. He thinks "the rights of free men" baldheaded. He is in the Police Reserves, and he knows nothing of P. C. Guimaraes. Nothing, mark you. Well, he must be a know-nothing: one of those "white" men that believe in "lesser breeds" and show their own "lack of breeding" by not seeing or knowing men who may be associated with them in business or in service. If he is that, no really white men can love him. He disgraces us.

Mr. Guimaraes doesn't want to be hailed as a hero. He objects still more to be hailed as a criminal. There are unsupported suggestions in this letter (about something that "seems obvious" to the writer) which stamp the writer as incredibly and disgustingly mean. Does it not occur to him that the mere fact that so many of his colleagues did offer to subscribe for the defence of Mr. Guimaraes amounts to what they call "weight of evidence" against his own knowledge, non-subscribing opinion? He has no sympathy with Mr. Hui's attitude, so he says; but his is the type of mind that would duplicate it. It "seems obvious" to us that he is not in sympathy with it now because he has discovered how his disclosure shocked public opinion. In his heart he feels just as Mr. Ho Fook did (and with less excuse, if he is a younger and healthier man) but he lacks the moral courage to stand to it in the face of a storm of public disapproval. The main point of the *China Mail* was the future treatment of the Police Reserves.

This letter tells us in conclusion that (1) every effort is being made to lighten their duties (2) that duties as at present arranged only come once in fifty days and (3) it is only a matter of a month or two before the Force will be demobilized. Is that so? Then if the duties are now so inconsiderable as all that, what in the name of common sense is the reason for being so strict on those who miss an occasional assignment? Why such penalties on mere slackness, a slackness that the knowledge of the imminent end must make inevitable. We may be told that this refers to the present, and that the case of Mr. Guimaraes occurred some time ago. Very well. Here's a case quite recent, in this Force of 800 men, which includes willing quadrupeds like the writer of the *Daily Press* letter, which has so little to do, and which is about to be demobilized. A young man wrote to the superior officer that he was indisposed for a certain duty, and asked to be excused. (Mere "phone messages" to the same effect have been accepted, from others.) He got a receipt for his chit, but no reply. "Silence meant consent to him. After the date of his assignment, he was notified that for not turning up he was to be punished with (if we remember rightly) two days cell duty. He explained the circumstances in another letter. In reply he got a formal acknowledgment, with the bald intimation that the sentence must stand. He asked our advice. We told him that wisdom recognizes that it is not always expedient to be a martyr for a principle; that it is impossible to eliminate all injustice; and that if it would make any difference to his civil employment he should swallow the injustice like a bolus and forget it. He assured us that it would not prejudice his civil employment, and that the injustice really did afflict his spirit. In that case, we said, pursue a policy of wait and see, and let us know what happens. Owing to the publicity of the other case, and to our announcement beforehand that we had a dossier and something to say about it, nothing did happen and we understand nothing is now likely to happen; and we are willing to let the matter drop. It is time we heard less of this body, anyway. But we give warning that if we see sufficient provocation we will put in some affidavits that will stagger Hongkong, and make some people sorry they wrote to the papers. As we hinted before, there is more behind that has not yet been openly stated.

## THE LATE MR. JACK.

Preaching at St. Andrew's Church yesterday, the Rev. J. S. Harrington referred in touching terms to the death of Mr. W. C. Jack. He spoke of the loss suffered by the congregation, and by the church, and of the late Mr. Jack as an original member of St. Andrew's. The Dead March was played on the organ at the end of the service.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Letters and other matter ready for publication have been crowded out to-day. They will appear to-morrow.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 6d.

To-day's return shows four cases of plague, one (British) of diphtheria, and one of c.s. fever.

Mr. J. W. Jamieson, British Consul of Canton, arrived in Shanghai on May 10, and left on May 13 for Peking.

The continued wet weather during the week end has caused a further postponement of the Polo Gymkhana until Saturday, at 4 p.m.

The *Zamar* is beflagged to-day, this being Queen Mary's birthday. At noon the ship fired a Royal Salute of 21 guns. Her Majesty is 52 to-day.

The Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge most thankfully the receipt of \$10, toward the funds of the Society, from an anonymous Donor.

Mr. H. H. Bristow, H. M. Consul, left Hongkong on May 16 for Newchwang. Mr. R. S. Pratt, Acting Consul at Ningpo, has temporarily taken over Mr. Bristow's duties.

"Tarzan of the Apes" at the Coronet Theatre. Booking is proceeding rapidly for this famous picture, and the Coronet Management is turning the theatre into a jungle to make the setting appropriate.

The *Kinkara, Tibodas, Sunning, Alkore, Shenzai, Mara, Gensan, Maru, Kansu, Heijun, Maru, Rokusan, Maru, Tean, Nissin, Maru, Hopsan, Kueiwan, Yangtse, Kiang, Gungze, Kiuin, Maru, Haitan, Harold, Dollar, Tungshing, Whashing, and Huichow*, are latest shipping arrivals.

Well-known ex-Hongkong residents took part in an opium case at the Mixed Court at Shanghai on May 19 when three stokers from the str. *Tungchow* were charged with attempting to import 120 lb. of opium into Shanghai, worth \$13,000. Mr. M. Reader Harris prosecuted for the Chinese Customs and Mr. R. C. Faithfull defended. Mr. Reader Harris applied for a remand to enable him to call the chief engineer of the ship, which was expected to arrive in port to-morrow. Mr. Faithfull did not oppose the application for a further remand, but applied for bail for the No. 1 stoker. This was granted in the sum of \$500.

The Rev. Dr. W. T. Barber, who will be remembered for the good work he formerly did in China, is retiring from the head mastership of the famous Leys School at Cambridge, after twenty-one years of office. He has a great belief in the British boy of to-day. The war has given the lie, he said, in an interview, "to the idea that the boy of the present day is a degenerate. When the seniors responded to the call and went off to serve their country, the younger boys took up their duties and carried on in the most plucky and self-denying way." Dr. Barber believes no head master should continue in office after sixty years of age. He has stayed one year beyond his limit because of the war, but leaves next term to become President of the Wesleyan Conference.

## THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

## CAPITAL PROGRAMME.

Owing to the insistent demands of patrons the Victoria Theatre management are screening on Wednesday at matinee the picture that had created such a furore every night: it was projected—Charlie Chaplin in "A Dog's Life." As this is the last time it will be shown in Hongkong, those who are desirous of seeing it, are advised to be at the Theatre early as seats are being booked very rapidly and there is every probability of the "House Full" sign being displayed immediately after the opening of the doors. To insure against any disappointment we would request that seats be booked as early as possible.

There is no comic that has taken the public by a storm as this Charlie Chaplin film. In it world's inimitable comedian is seen in the height of his excellence. It is a ten laughs-a-minute production. Together with this will be shown a comedy and the very instructive Pathe's Gazette. Such a programme will require "some" beating.

Tonight "The Other Woman" will be on the boards. It is a fine production based on A. H. Woods' famous drama and is in five parts. It is well acted and splendidly produced, free from all sensationalism, and thoroughly upholds the reputation of the Victoria Theatre as a purveyor of high-class cinematographs.

On Thursday episodes 5 and 6 of "Hands Up" will be screened; while on that day there will also be a matinee show.

## REVIEW.

"Christopher and Columbus" by the Author of "Elizabeth," and her German garden. London: Macmillan & Co. Ltd., St. Martin's Street 1919.

This is a story of two girls, born of an English mother and German father. Their mother dead, they live with her married sister a while in England. The war comes. There is a lot of talk about spies. Their uncle by marriage gets rid of them by packing them off to America. They give themselves the names which provide the title of the book.

Readers who remember "Elizabeth" will be sure that this story, too, is worthily told. So it is. It is full of good things. But above that it brings home to us the cruelty of war-time passions when directed against innocent non-combatants. Nowhere does the writer make a remark to indicate that she is conscious of this effect, but it is there. Many a reader will have felt ashamed as a result of it.

These two quaint children are lucky on the voyage across the Atlantic. They enlist the sympathy of an American Red Cross man, who is a story all by himself, and a well-drawn character. He was a born mother: the more he did for people the more he loved them. America was just turning anti-Hun about this time, and the two girls had a lot of trouble. "Their experiences in England had made them a little jumpy. They were conscious of this weak spot, and like a hurt finger it seemed always to be getting in the way and being knocked." The experiences of a new arrival in the States are realistically and amusingly told. They settle eventually in southern California, opening a tea-house with the excellent title of The Open Arms. One gets quite absorbed in their adventures now, and a little anxious. The attitude towards them was one of growing watchfulness and distrust; and week by week the whispered stories of spies and gun-emplacements and secret stores of arms in these people's cellars or back gardens grew more insistent and detailed. All the customary inexplicable lights were seen; all the customary big motor-cars rushed at forbidden and yet unhindered speeds along unusual roads at unaccountable hours; all the customary signalling out to sea was observed and passionately sworn to by otherwise calm people. This is all true. Even over there the people had these crazy notions, and the Germans would have had to be diabolically clever and far-seeing to do one tenth the things that were suggested. This story is so well told that it shows us how silly most of it was. The Open Arms was shut before it was well opened, but the twins were both happily provided for. A pleasant story, full of humour, and of clever character drawing.

## FANCY DRESS DANCE.

The members of the Portuguese community assembled en masse at the hall of the Club Lusitano, on Saturday evening, to witness a fancy dress dance given by Portuguese children, Mr. E. M. V. R. de Sousa the Portuguese Consul being present.

At the conclusion Mr. A. Ribeiro the promoter of the dance said in part:—

As promoter of this undoubtedly satisfactory Children's Fancy Dance, it is my pleasant duty now to thank the parents of the little ones in allowing them to participate. I am fully aware of the fact that no little trouble and inconvenience have been given to the parents in arranging dresses but it is most gratifying to me to see that our efforts have been crowned with success.

The children that took part were Misses Christina Marta, Guiterrez, Bertha Vaz, Celeste Oamund, Maria Guiterrez, Maria Lourdes Guiterrez, Lindamira Guiterrez, Elfrida Vitoria Barros, Regina Maria Viera-Ribeiro, Carmen Vas, Olga Baptista and Miss Julia Maria Guiterrez, and Masters Henrique Barros, Luiz Antonio, Cesar Cunha, Henrique Barros, Julio Vieira Ribeiro, Manoel Alberto Baptista, Henrique Britto, Henrique Barretto, Arthur Vieira Ribeiro, Vicente da Rocha and Master Eduardo Lionel Vas, (Dance Master).

## ROUGE IN THE OFFICE.

The girl about town, who was once upon a time the girl on the land, has returned to the use of "make-up." "Obvious make-up," said a business woman to a representative of the *Daily Chronicle*, "is vulgar, and would be of great disadvantage. But a little make-up is essential. There is no room for the washed-out, tired-looking woman in the business world to-day. Even if she is delicate, she must not look delicate. A little rouge, very daintily applied, will give her an appearance of health and brightness which goes a long way with an employer. I assure you that hundreds of girls who are never suspected of the fact by outsiders habitually 'make-up.' But they do it so perfectly that they deceive the opposite sex, and large numbers of their own sex, too."

An actress declared that paints and powders do not ruin the skin; grease is well rubbed in before application and after the colour has been removed.

## EDUCATIONAL FILMS.

(By WILLIAM H. WELSH.)

It is rightly said that an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory. The article "Destiny of the Cinematograph," by Charles F. Higham, M.P., in the *Evening Standard*, prompts me to publish an experience which may be helpful to him and others who share his ideals and hopes.

A few years ago Messrs. Pathé Freres brought out a long series of "Educational Films" of really absorbing interest and merit dealing with a variety of subjects, including, inter alia, travel, natural history, zoology, botany, chemistry, sciences and engineering. At that time I was managing a picture house in a seaside town famous for its colleges and schools. Having satisfied myself that the films were all that they were represented to be, I decided to arrange for a course and fixed upon Friday afternoons for their exhibition.

The next step was to interest the principals of the leading schools in the matter, and I personally solicited their co-operation.

One curious result appeared. Most of the principals of the boys' schools raised objections of one sort or another, usually that the day and hour selected clashed with some fixture for games, gymnastics or sports which could not be altered. Nor was any other time acceptable; in fact, with two or three exceptions, my proposals were firmly rejected.

On the other hand, the principals of the ladies' colleges and schools, so soon as they had grasped the idea, welcomed it and promised, and gave their enthusiastic support. The reaction of interest was next assured, and at the inaugural show, supported by the Chairman of the Bench (a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County), he made a speech, the generous terms of which I shall always gratefully remember.

I formed the opinion, when I saw the films in private, that their interest and value would be greatly enhanced by a few simple, introductory remarks on each film indicating the principal features to be looked for and their relation to the subject. This proved to be so appreciated that I invariably adopted it, the lights being turned up between each film. A humorous film was also introduced into each programme.

In order to provide some sort of the value of the course, I obtained the concurrence of the principals concerned in the offer of three prizes (by the gentlemen named and myself) for essays of a limited extent by the pupils. The results were more than gratifying. They were astonishing. Considerably over 100 sets of papers were received at the end of each course. They showed a really remarkable quickness of eye and mind in noting and retaining the salient points, and included observations and criticism which revealed extraordinary grasp of the subjects. The papers were of a very high order of merit. It was a great pleasure to read them, but a great difficulty to find the best among so many that were very good.

The usual charges for admission were made, half-price for the pupils (3d. downstairs and 6d. in the balcony). One of the leading ladies' schools brought from 60 to 70 girls, of various ages, into the balcony every week. So great was their interest that, when the weather was inclement, they engaged motor cars—a-banc to bring them to the theatre as the school was some distance away. Further, the principal assured me that the greatest punishment for a girl was to leave her behind.

Incidentally, another agreeable result was that the bar which had been placed on visits by pupils to the places of entertainment in the town was raised, so far as the picture house was concerned, and the schools, or parts of them, were frequently brought to see the usual "pictures." In such cases the principal would ring me up beforehand to inquire if there was anything "undesirable" for young people in the programme. When I thought there was I said so, and the visit was postponed to a more suitable occasion.

I found it impossible to attract the general public to these courses, with the exception of a few enthusiasts. What the public demands in a popular programme are dramatic interest, amusement and sensation.

Supporters of Mr. Higham's views will undoubtedly find much difficulty in inducing the average manager to include propaganda or educational films in the ordinary programme, unless they are so disguised or disguised as to be almost valueless. If a separate exhibition ad hoc is given, it will prove to be a non-paying speculation, for the public will stay away.

Yet, as I have proved, films of an instructive character, shown to young people under the right auspices, have a distinct value, and I should be glad to see a larger and stronger effort made in this direction.



## ST. FRANCIS CONVENT.

## JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The Italian Convent of St. Francis celebrated its jubilee yesterday. It was established in 1860, at Wanchai. Bishop Pozzoni presided. Mrs. Jackson really tells the story best in the following neat poem:

1860-1919.

## ST. FRANCIS CONVENT.

Fifty years old! Now, who would ask

For a birthday better than ours?

Fifty years has it been our task

To pull from life's face its frowning mask.

And to scatter Love's fairest flowers.

No fruits of wealth have we striven

To pick.

Now wreaths of earth's shining fame

But down where the weeds of sorrow

grew thick.

And joy's frail blossoms drooped pale

and sick.

Have we delved, in the Master's

mine.

By earthly service His love to tell

To the souls worn out with care.

To lead to His footprints the feet that

fell.

To gather the babes that He loved

so well.

To His arms and to lay them there.

To give to the infant-fingers skill

To unlock fair learning's door.

And the Mother who watched them

watched still.

Though the ages change as they

change life's bill.

As in God's stream they pour.

We have known no question of race

or creed.

In the scheme of our toil or play.

Only to help in the great world's

need.

So we ask that you wish us a sweet

"God-speed!"

On this, our Jubilee Day!

GLADYS JACKSON.

Beginning with Low Mass at six.

Pontifical and Communion at seven.

and High Mass at 8.30, the first

item calling for repetition notice was

this:

"The members of the Sporting

Orchestra, under the direction of Mr.

J. H. Lawrence, kindly rendered

selections of music under Mass and

also assisted at the Concert in the

afternoon. The programme of music

was as follows:

March..... Conservator

Selection..... Bohemian Girl

Waltz..... Hells of Cordova

Selection..... Traviata

March..... Yankee Way

Then the following reference by

Bishop Pozzoni in his sermon:

Fifty years ago the good Sisters of

the Italian Convent realised the great

necessity of establishing a branch of

their institution in your parish so

that they may relieve the distress of

the poor and at the same time in-

struct the children and provide a

home for the aged who have not been

able to save enough to provide for

their old age. With their usual

great courage and faith in the

Almighty they established St. Francis

Convent, whose Golden Jubilee you

are celebrating today. Fifty

years is a very long period in the

life of man. It covers two, or I

should say, three generations, and

during this time thousands of chil-

dren have been instructed by the good

Sisters and thousands more, old and

infirm, had the great fortune of pass-

ing their last days in earth in com-

fort and quiet, most of whom real-

ised in good time the worth of our

religion and were received into our

Church. You yourselves can testify

best of all to the extraordinary suc-

cess which the Sisters have attained

in their work. Year after year you

have witnessed great extensions to

their premises and the continual in-

crease in the number of inmates in

the poor house and the number of

children in the classes. The modern

hospital which they recently built is

filling a long-felt want and all their

activities have proved to be of very

great benefit to the parish of Wan-

chai. Your gratitude to them must

indeed be great, for many of you

owe your good position in life today

to these Sisters. They carry on their

work for the glory of God without

any wish for earthly recompense.

collecting contributions from those

who can afford to give for the benefit

of the poor. They have produced

much out of nothing and from a very

small beginning the Italian Convent

and its branches is now one of the

largest institutions in the Colony,

and is a great credit to the Italian

Sisters and to our Church. We are

justly proud of their work and our

good wishes accompany them in the

future. Most of them belong to the

best of families but, being true ser-

vants of God, they left their homes

and friends behind them to work here

in your midst in the true missionary

spirit without salary, without gain,

and at very great sacrifice. Their

reward is the knowledge that they

are doing good and useful work and

to them is often given that Peace of

mind and Peace of soul which so few

of us enjoy. They do not care to

hear their praises sung nor do they

want you to thank them but rather

to thank God from Whom mankind

receive all their benefits. They work

cheerfully and contentedly, with a

strong faith and full confidence that

with the help of God everything is

possible. The success of the Sisters

is due in a great measure to their

many friends and benefactors who

have always been ready to come to

their help. I therefore avail of this

opportunity to thank, on behalf of

the Sisters, all the friends of the

Italian and St. Francis Convent, and

I earnestly exhort them to continue

to help the institution for they will

realise in time, as the Sisters have

done, that the real secret of true

happiness is to make others happy.

After a reception at 4.30, there

was a concert by Convent pupils.

The programme was as follows:

"Our Jubilee Day"

(Mrs. Gladys Jackson.)

Miss Wilkinson

Pianoforte

Miss K. Ramjohn and Master

B. Victor.

Chinese Address

Master Apai-an

(Blind Orphan Boy)

Action Song—"Gloria de fiori"

(Unico)

By Nine Scholars

Accompanist: Miss L. Souza.

Duet—"La Fandora des Dragons"

(Boscoffs)

Miss L. Chapman and

Miss D. Murray.

Chinese Address

Song—"H Libro Santo" (Pianist)

Miss L. Gell

Accompanist: Misses A. Conleiro,

L. Souza and T. Yang.

Pianoforte—"Giovanna d'Arco"

(Vedici)

Miss L. Souza, A. Conleiro, A.

Is-mail, and K. Ramjohn.

Song—"Canta" (Hossini)

Accompanist: Miss D. Murray

and Miss L. Souza.

Violin: Miss J. P. Braga.

A RETROSPECT.

It was on the 7th May, 1860, that

the late Rev. Mother Stella, of happy

memory, founded the branch of the

Italian Convent at Wanchai. She

was one of the first of the little band

of Sisters that were sent from the

house at Pavia in 1860 to lay the

foundation of the Italian Convent

in Hongkong. She had hardly been

ten years in Hongkong when she saw

that the then poor and inhospitable

district of Wanchai called for educa-

tional and religious ministrations for

these bereft of fortune and whom

force of circumstances compelled to

take up their residence amidst en-

vironmentments that were neither com-

fort nor salutary. Their needs ap-

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE MISSING MESSAGE.

## LORD BRYCE ON CHINA.

[The tail end of this message was

printed some day ago.]

LONDON, May 20.

Presiding at an Anglo-Chinese meeting at Caxton Hall under the auspices of the League of Nations Union, Lord Bryce said the Chinese race was still strong and virile. China required the sympathetic aid of the Powers who desired her safety and welfare. China needed uniform system of law and courts of justice, also a proper currency. The exploitation of mines and other national sources of wealth by foreigners who obtained concessions should be regulated. The withdrawal from the political scene of Germany, whose ambitious and aggressive action had appeared with conspicuous harshness in China, made this task easier. Reform ought to be undertaken immediately if bankruptcy and anarchy were to be averted, and if carried out in a wide and liberal spirit would rescue China from her present dangers and give her an incomparably important position in the world of commerce.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS")

## STUDENTS' STRIKE AT PEKING.

PEKING, May 23. Practically every school and college, as well as the University, in Peking, is on strike against the award of the Peace Conference, of Tsingtau to Japan. Immature students are haranguing crowds at the street corners.

ing has been performed during the past 50 years—

European Females	in 1874	1	804
European Males	in 1875	2	178
Chinese Females	in 1871	1	3,341
Chinese Males	in 1877	1	1,234

Apart from the hospital the branch of the institution looking after dependent inmates calls for remark in that the total number of aged and poor without any resources whatever that had been looked after at various times during the past fifty years reached the large total of over 10,000. The actual numbers now housed in this building who have to be maintained entirely at the Convent's expense is no less than 100.

Such, in brief, is the simple history recorded in no language of exaggeration of St. Francis Convent during the fifty years of its existence and with God's blessings it is to be hoped that the next fifty years will provide a like record of zealous work performed in aid and on behalf of God's poor. Mother Gull and her band of Sisters have devoted a life time in the conduct of the various branches of this Convent's activities. It remains to be hoped that may the Ven. Sister-in-Charge and her assistants be spared in health and strength to continue this work so efficiently performed for the benefit of those whom it has pleased the Almighty to place under their Christian charge.

## TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

THE POLO GYMKHANA, which was POSTPONED from SATURDAY, May 24th, will be held (weather permitting), on SATURDAY, May 31st, at 4 p.m., and WEDNESDAY next, as previously advertised.

S. E. GRIMSTON, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 26, 1919.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, May 31, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 11, Austin Avenue, Kowloon.

A Quantity of

Valuable Household Furniture,

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Friday the 30th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 26, 1919.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## WANTED.

WANTED:—For immediate occupancy, one small room for YOUNG PORTUGUESE BACHELOR. Hongkong side preferred. Apply stating terms etc., to M. L. T.

## WISEMAN, LTD.

## TEA DANCES

## TO-MORROW

(Tuesday), May 27th.

AND

Thursday May 29th.

D. M. GOODALL,

Manager.

Phone 407.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LONDON AND STRAITS.

## THE Steamship

"GLEN APP,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd June, 1919, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 2nd June, 1919 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, May 26, 1919.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CONSIGNEES per Co's Steamer

"IDOMENEUS,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after May 26.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays & Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after June 2, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before June 15, or they will not be recognized.







## SHIPPING



ITALIAN VICTORY  
OVER BOLSHEVIKS.

The Italian Consulate General in Hongkong communicates the following telegram received from the Italian Legation in Peking:

"The Italian Forces in Siberia, commanded by Col. Fassini Camossi, after eight days of very severe fighting against Bolshevik forces have completely broken their resistance advancing in two days a distance of over 70 versts (46 miles) pushing back vigorously the enemy who was terrorised by the dash of the Italians.

The enthusiasm and the endurance of the Italian troops are the object of constant admiration of the Allies, who have on all occasions repeatedly congratulated their Commander.

## INTERPRETER'S ERRORS

## HOW MANY EGGS IN A BASKET.

Mr. Lindsell had a case before him on Saturday of a small boy charged with stealing eggs from a hawk's basket.

The following took place:—  
The Interpreter: How many eggs?  
The Interpreter: Some eggs.  
Mr. Lindsell (with emphasis): Yes, how many?

The Interpreter: Three or four.  
Mr. Lindsell: I'm sure he said twelve.

The Interpreter: No, he said three or four.

Serjt. Ezer: The complainant said a dozen eggs when he first came to the Police Station.

Mr. Lindsell: I thought something was wrong. To the interpreter: Ask the complainant how many eggs were taken.

The interpreter asked complainant and replied "twelve".

Mr. Lindsell emphatically to the interpreter: There you are! If you would listen as well as I do you would make a much better interpreter.

The Interpreter: Excuse me, sir, I think I made a mistake.

The upshot of this was that the small boy was sentenced to 24 hours, and 10 strokes with the birch.

## LAWN BOWLS.

## OPENING DAY AT TAIKOO.

The charmingly situated bowling green of the Tai Koo Bowling Club was looking its best on Saturday. It was lovely and green and a display of bunting added to the attractiveness of the scene. There were many visitors and members present, also a big number of the fair sex. Mr. J. Reid, manager of the Dockyard attended with Mrs. Reid. Altogether the opening day was a big success. Fortunately rain held off. The club ladies prepared a nice tea for which they were thanked by Mr. Eldridge, the Secretary.

At the conclusion of play Mrs. Reid presented spoons to all the players of the winning rinks. Mr. Eldridge on behalf of the Tai Koo Bowling Club thanked Mr. and Mrs. Reid for attending and Mrs. Reid for kindly presenting the spoons. He asked Mrs. Reid to accept a souvenir of the occasion. Mr. Reid thanked the club on behalf of his wife and said it was a pleasure and honour for her to present the prizes. He related his own bowling experiences and wished the club every success.

Mr. Gerrard for the Police Club spoke of the very pleasant afternoon they had spent, and thanked the Tai Koo Club for their hospitality. Mr. Stanley responded for Civil Service, Police, K.C.C. and Kowloon Bowling Clubs were all defeated.

Cheers and a "tiger" for Mrs. Reid and the other ladies present, concluded a successful function.

Following are the scores at the rinks:

NO. 1 RINK.	
TAIKOO.	POLICE.
Muirhead	R. C. Watt
Morrison	Field
Dickens	Blackman
Ferguson (skip)	Gerrard (skip) 12
31	
NO. 2 RINK.	
TAIKOO.	KOWLOON BOWLING CLUB.
Smith	Smyth
Aitchison	Coleman
Wallace	Dixon
Hamilton (skip) 20	Mair (skip) 13
31	
NO. 3 RINK.	
TAIKOO.	CIVIL SERVICE.
Bateman	Secombe
Sloan	Mace
Russell	Duncan
McLaughlan	Stanley (skip) 18
(skip) 25	
NO. 4 RINK.	
TAIKOO.	K.C.C.
Amerly	Raiton
Gimshaw	Hind
Perrie	May
Wotherspoon	Gibson (skip) 17
(skip) 21	
SCRATCH RINKS.	
Dunlevy	Hunter
Sloan	Waid
Gardner	Bowler
Cooper (skip) 24	Foulds (skip) 19
McLeod	Smith
Roylance (skip) 33	Langley (skip) 14

ARMED ROBBERY AT  
SHAUKIWAN.

Another armed robbery is reported this time at Shauiwan. At 6.45 p.m. on Saturday two men entered the house of an old woman in Lye-mun, and after searching her with revolvers they tied her to a table and departed with \$175.50 in money, jewellery and clothing. No arrests have as yet been made.

SUDDEN DEATH OF  
MISS KAY.

## FUNERAL HELD YESTERDAY

The *China Mail* regrets to record the sudden death of Miss Nelly Henderson Kay, late of Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S., sister of Mr. William Kay of Queen's College.

The deceased lady was a teacher at the Diocesan Girls' School, Kuala Lumpur, and came to Hongkong last December to recuperate following an illness. She had been staying with Mr. and Mrs. A. Morris at Saiyungpun School and had made excellent progress towards recovery until Friday when she was admitted to the Peak Hospital at midday, suffering from a heart attack. She succumbed on Sunday morning at an early hour, death being due to heart failure. Her age was 27.

It is extremely sad as she was considered to have recovered and her passage for home was booked by the *Kaga Maru* due to leave on Friday next.

The funeral was held yesterday afternoon. The chief mourners were Mr. B. W. Kay, Mr. A. Morris, Mr. P. W. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. L. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. L. Forster, Mr. A. Handyside, and Lieut. H. M. Dunbar, R.G.A. Others following the cortege were Mr. B. Tanner, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Robson, Captain C. W. Samson, and Messrs. Higby, Wilcox, McNeal, McLaren, Gerrard, Blackburn, Holt, Brown, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Barrington and many others.

As the cortege passed the monument the coffin was covered with floral tributes in memory of deceased.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald read the burial service at the graveside.

Among the wreaths were one from deceased's brother, and the following: Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralphs, Mr. and Mrs. A. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Nightingale, Mr. and Mrs. L. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Templeton, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jeffries, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Young and family, Mr. and Mrs. Handyside, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Crook, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Braka, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stark, Captain and Mrs. Braga and family, Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Captain F. L. Skilton, Committee of the Engineers Institute, Miss Neave, Mrs. E. H. McEwan, Mrs. R. Carroll, Lieut. H. M. Dunbar, Lieut. B. L. Stephens, Mrs. C. W. Alexander, Edward Ho Tung and Lo Man Ho, A. H. and A. A. Rumjahn, Lieut. A. J. Wilcock, Asst. Paymaster S. H. Ross, R.N.R., Mrs. Charlton, and Messrs. A. E. Cherry, P. W. Ramsey, O. Chunyut, Robert Taylor, G. Gerrard, A. H. Carroll, Guy R. Haywood, D. J. Brown, D. McLaren and E. J. Surman.

## GOLFING DAY.

## AT KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

The K.C.C. Golf Section devoted Saturday afternoon to golf and the evening to a supper and concert.

The idea of having a morning competition was abandoned owing to claims of business.

The prize winners in the Tombstone competition were: 1st, Cup presented by Mr. H. W. Page, W. J. Owens; 2nd, J. Hyde; Hidden prize, A. W. E. Davidson.

Many members stayed on in the Club room to the supper and concert. Mr. J. Hyde presided. During the evening Mr. R. E. Lindsell presented Mr. G. Blair with a silver cigarette case as a mark of esteem from the club members on the occasion of the recipient leaving for home.

Another presentation was made by Mr. W. J. Owens, this time to Mr. H. W. Page to mark the good work done by Mr. Page in the various War Charities shows.

The concert which was much in favour was contributed to by Messrs. J. P. Robinson, G. Blair, D. Harvey, R. G. Jones, Watling and Jennings. Mr. Rowe was at the piano.

## ARMED CHINESE.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada defended a Chinese charged before Mr. Hutchison with having a revolver. The C.S.P. said the man used to work but was an idler now. He believed him to be trafficking in arms. The revolver was loaded—\$500.

Another man with a revolver was found on the *Sui Tai*, bound for Macao—\$250.

One who had 50 rounds of ammunition was fined \$50.

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET  
CLUB.CELEBRATION OF 25TH  
ANNIVERSARY.

A very enjoyable afternoon and evening was spent at the Craigengower Cricket Club on Saturday when the members gave an "at home" followed by an informal dance in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Club. A large gathering of members and friends, including a great percentage of the fair sex, attended soon after four o'clock when a sports meeting was held and such popular events as wheelbarrow race, potato and bucket race, girls' race, visitors' three-legged race, egg and spoon race (ladies' nomination), children's race, ladies' nomination race, band race, tilting the bucket and tug-of-war (married v. single), were keenly competed for. The brass band of the Portuguese Philharmonic Society was in attendance under the conductorship of Mr. A. J. Rodrigues, and enlivened the proceedings with the following programme of music: March, Conservator, Nicholson; Overture, Silver Cross, Herman; Valse, Twilight Echoes, Mackay; Beyer; Selection, Mr. Manhattan, Talbot; Foxrot, Hawaiian Butterfly, Basbette; Valse, Fairies in the Land, Ancliffe; Selection, La Traviata, Vandi and March, Flag Day, E. Schumann. Tea was served on the lawn from five to six. Although the rain earlier in the day threatened to spoil the meet, the weather held good in the afternoon, and although the ground was a little wet and slippery and falls were frequent, it did not spoil the afternoon's enjoyment. On the contrary, the dirty condition in which some of the competitors placed themselves was the cause of much amusement. The most enjoyable of the events was tilting the bucket. In this race nearly every competitor came in for a wetting. The wheelbarrow race was also very enjoyable and the appearance of some of the competitors after this event was very laughable. This race was easily won by D. Rumjahn who was piloted by W. E. Crocker, H. Pereira and S. E. Ismail were close up for second place. Tilting the bucket was won by P. G. Thompson and R. Marks. Thompson proved a great hand in this competition and managed without difficulty to get the pole through the hole. The only other pair which succeeded in accomplishing this feat were H. Pereira and E. L. Rocha. They were the only couple who came through without a wetting, but unluckily for them, only first prizes were awarded. The tug-of-war proved the main event of the meet; and after a very hard struggle the married men beat the singles. They had to pull three times in order to obtain the decision. The children were not overlooked and besides the two races arranged for their coconut-shy, a swing and a clown in the person of Mr. W. Ward provided them with endless amusement. The following members of the committee deserve special mention for the untiring way they went about the arrangements to make the function a success. President, Mr. J. H. N. Mody, Vice-President, Mr. R. E. Bellios, Committee: Messrs. W. Allen, A. S. Ellis, A. E. Hall, S. E. Ismail, R. App, H. Rapp, Sports Committee: C. M. Ayles, B. W. Bradbury, M. Manuk, C. A. Rodrigues, D. Tolan, F. G. Thompson, W. Pitt and Dr. F. H. Kew. Hon. Treasurer, Mr. D. Kharas and Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. Basa. Owing to the hard work of these gentlemen, particularly Messrs. Basa, Thompson and Mody, the Craigengower, by adopting the "open door" system, is rapidly gaining popularity, and as new members are flowing in rapidly, it soon became evident that an extension of the pavilion was necessary, and it was gratifying to hear it announced on Saturday that cost of such an extension will be borne by Messrs. Mody and Bellios. This announcement was received with great enthusiasm by all present.

The following are the results of the sports meet:

Wheelbarrow Race, 50 yards.—1, D. Rumjahn and W. E. Crocker; 2, H. Pereira and S. E. Ismail. Potato and Bucket Race 50 yards.—1, U. Omar, 2, C. A. Goldenberg. Girls' Race, 75 yards handicap.—1, Agnes Dillon, 2, Ruby Choo. Visitors' Three Legged Race, 100 yards.—1, J. R. and F. J. Brown, 2, B. Marques and C. Vas. Egg and Spoon Race 50 yards (ladies' nomination)—1, Miss Lizzie Tolan and A. W. Grimmett, 2, Mrs. Lammert and F. H. Kew.

Children's Race, 75 yards.—1, E. Alves, 2, D. Razack.

Ladies' Nomination (threading the needle and lighting the cigarette).—1, Miss S. W. Ho and J. F. Grose, 2, Miss Lizzie Tolan and A. W. Grimmett.

Band Race, 75 yards.—1, C. H. Osmund, 2, D. Baptista.

Tilting the Bucket.—1, F. G. Thompson and R. Marks, 2, H. Pereira and E. L. Rocha.

Tug-of-War (Married v. Single).—Won by the Married men composed by Messrs. W. Pitt, L. E. Lammert, E. W. Bradbury, C. A. Rodrigues, W. Hall, O. Aris, H. Stainfield, S. E. Ismail, A. W. Grimmett and B. Marks, captained by Mr. D. Tolan.

The Single men were: W. Allen, F. G. Thompson, A. Arculli, L. Vincent, W. Rose, A. Goldenberg, W. E.

Crocker, P. W. Ramsey, M. Manuk and Dr. Kew, captained by Mr. R. Basa.

The thanks of the committee are due to the following contributors to the prize list: Messrs. J. H. N. Mody, J. E. Joseph, W. Allen, A. E. Hall, "A Friend," F. Ellis, J. F. Grose, L. Vincent, "Malcolm," R. Basa and B. W. Bradbury.

After distributing the prizes, Mr. Mody thanked the ladies and gentlemen who attended for having, by their presence, helped to make the gathering such a success. They were proud of their Club, which was now 25 years old, and he hoped that the Club would long live in the same flourishing condition which it now enjoyed. On behalf of the Club he thanked the Societe Philharmonique for having so kindly given their services and so helped to brighten the proceedings. He had also to thank the clown, who had really helped the children to enjoy a pleasant afternoon.

Mr. Mody said he had one more important person to mention (Mr. Basa) and a very pleasing duty to perform. Mr. Basa had been Secretary of the Club for many years—since its matchless days—and had begun such an ardent worker in its interests that a number of his friends in the Club had felt that they must make him a small presentation in token of their deep and genuine appreciation of the real live interest he had displayed. It had, of course, been impossible to ask all the members of the Club to subscribe, but he was sure that every member cordially approved of the presentation in the name of the Club.

The Club was deeply grateful to Mr. Basa, and he hoped the gold wrist watch and the gold cigarette case (which he handed to Mr. Basa) would serve as a reminder of the happy times they had enjoyed in the Club.

Mr. Basa, having been carried round the ground on the shoulders of his friends, returned thanks for the gifts. He said that Mr. Mody had flattered him; all he had done would have been done by anybody who had held the position of Secretary (Cries of "No, No.") He was very grateful for gifts made to him by the members. The present flourishing state of the Club was due to the good-fellowship which existed among its members, and he hoped that *bon camaraderie* would always exist.

When they started the Club they had between 60 and 70 members, and the number had not increased, mainly because they had not sufficient accommodation. This last season, however, there had been an influx of new members, and he was glad to announce that since October 1st about 50 gentlemen had joined. Mr. Mody and Mr. Bellios had very generously promised to defray the cost of an extension of their pavilion which would then be one of the best in the Colony. In conclusion, he thanked those who had provided the music, and the ladies who had graced the occasion. "Music and women," he observed, "always go together."

At night, the Club pavilion was illuminated with lanterns two of which bore the figures 1894 and 1919 respectively, and tables were strewn on the lawn where those present took of refreshments between the dances which were held within the pavilion. Foxrots, one and two stances, waltz and quadrilles were the dances indulged in. The gathering did not disperse until a very late hour—three o'clock on Sunday morning—so to exact accommodation was so strained within the pavilion, that many had to resort to dancing on the lawn.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## RED CROSS.

LONDON, May 26th.  
The new International League of Red Cross Societies have their headquarters at Geneva, where General Sir David Henderson, Director-General, will shortly take up his residence.

The Articles of Association and by-laws of the League have been drawn up by the American, British, French, Italian, and Japanese Red Cross Societies, and any other Society duly authorized by the Government of the country in which it is situated is eligible for admission to the League, which will be governed by the Council to which every accredited Red Cross organization, but such organization will have only one vote.

Invitations to 24 countries to join the League, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have each got the same distinct recognition as Britain.

The Board of Governors will consist of 15, which number will give ample scope for the representation of the Dominions and India.

## MARRIAGE OF MR. MAETERLINCK.

Mr. Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgian playwright, last month married Miss Renee Dubon. Mr. Maeterlinck has lived in Nice for the last ten years. Mr. Maeterlinck was divorced in Paris a few weeks ago by Madame Georgette. Le Blanc Maeterlinck, actress and dramatist. The bride is popular in Paris as an actress, having become famous several years ago as Tyl in Maeterlinck's drama, "The Bluebird." The former Madame Maeterlinck appeared with Mlle. Dubon at that time, taking the role of Light.

S.S. "ARCHER" TO TAKE  
CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

## FROM SIBERIA TO AMERICA.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Archer*, which recently arrived from San Francisco, is to be used for transport work.

The *Archer* is now being fitted by the Tai Koo Dockyard to take a large number of troops from Vladivostok to America.

On enquiry we learn that the arrangements are in hand on account of the repatriation of Czech-Slovak to the number of 2,000 from Siberia. About 200 of these are sick, and their condition necessitates that number of cots being put on board and arranged into wards for the medical care of the patients during the voyage.

Fifteen doctors and nursing sisters are going with the Czech-Slovaks.

The alterations to the ship, which are necessarily extensive for the transport of so many men, are expected to be completed in three weeks. The ship will then leave for Vladivostok and disembark the Czech-Slovaks at Seattle.

Lady Tudor is leaving for Shanghai by s.s. *Glenapp* early this week, she is not making farewell calls as the hopes to return to Hongkong later on.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley has given notice of some questions he will ask the Sanitary Board at to-morrow's meeting. They refer to the employment of children and to water supply. He will move for a By-law dealing with overcrowding in workshop.

The Blue funnel steamer *Idomenus* (Captain Gilmour), arrived from Liverpool at 9 a.m. on Sunday with general cargo and a few passengers. The latter include six Royal Engineers and six Royal Army Service Corps for the British Forces at Vladivostok. The *Idomenus* leaves Hongkong for Shanghai at daylight to-morrow.

TRADE IN SEWING  
MACHINES AT CANTON.

[Consul Albert W. Pontius, Canton, China, Feb. 11, 1919.]

Sewing machines are finding a good sale in Canton. According to the local agent of an American company about 600 machines were sold during 1918. The most popular models sold for \$88 local currency, which is equivalent, at the present rate of exchange, to \$68 United States currency. Arrangements were also made whereby these machines could be leased or rented. The sale of hand machines was limited, but one designed for the sewing of leather and heavy goods was fairly popular. The price of this machine was slightly higher than that of the others, being \$96. Button-hole machines found practically no market. Also, the foreign-goods Chinese department stores in Canton bought machines from the local agency at wholesale prices.

A school for instruction in the handling of its machines is conducted by this company, in addition to which it employs two women instructors whom it sends out to teach women customers in their homes.

## CATCHING A THIEF.

## THE PRIZE COURT

APPLICATION FOR  
THE CONDEMNATION OF  
ENEMY LAUNCHES & CARGO.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.) sitting in the Prize Court this morning, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Acting Attorney General (instructed by Mr. Wakeman Crown Solicitor), made an application for the condemnation in prize of the steam launch *Brema* owned by the German firm of Melchers and Co., and the *Lloyd* and *Nord* the property of the Norddeutscher Lloyd. Before the war Melchers and Co. were the agents for the Norddeutscher Lloyd. The *Brema* was the property of Melchers and Co.

His Lordship would find in the affidavit that just about the outbreak of the war, these launches were assigned and the people to whom they were assigned re-assigned them at the outbreak of the war to Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, the liquidators of the two German firms in question. The launches were arrested on May 1, 1917, and this was notified publicly.

No appearance had been entered by the parties. Coming to the question as to general principles in condemnation, Counsel referred to the case of the *Germania*, the famous German racing yacht as reported in Part I of the British Prize Court reports, in support of his contention that the launches did not come under the meaning of the provisions made at the Hague Convention which dealt only with ocean going vessels.

His Lordship made an order for confiscation on the terms of the amended writ.

Counsel then made a similar application with regard to the steam launch *Blackhead* owned by the German firm of Messrs. Blackhead & Co. His Lordship made a similar order.

With regard to the steam launch *Hagab*, owned by the Hamburg-Amerika Line, Counsel said that a certain Mr. Hansen who is alleged to be a Danish subject, claimed that he was the assignee in this case and claimed the launch. It was assigned to him on Aug. 4, 1914. Hansen was an employee of the Hamburg-Amerika Line. One curious fact about the assignment, said Counsel, was that the launch changed hands for the sum of \$10, \$10 for a launch, said Counsel, was inconceivable. Counsel continued to say that from the outbreak of the war to October 1914, the cost of the upkeep of the launch in question was borne by the firm of Blackhead and Co. Counsel told his Lordship that in accordance with the rumour that Hansen was not a Danish subject, Commander Beckwith communicated with the Danish Consul at the time the launch was seized and had up to this date not received a reply. Commander Beckwith also deposed that the launch flew the German flag and that no notice of its assignment had been given to the Harbour Office. It was also deposed that the launch was used by the police in 1915-16.

His Lordship: Is this Hansen really a German subject?

Mr. Pollock: It had been rumoured so, my lord. The man was deported for some reason or other, probably because he was an employee of the Hamburg-Amerika Line. While there is nothing to prove that he was a German, said Counsel, there is also no confirmation of the rumour that he was Danish.

In any case, no appearance had been filed.

His Lordship made an order as in the order cases, and also made an order for costs in all three cases subject to taxation by the Registrar.

The Crown solicitor, Mr. Wakeman, then made an application for the condemnation of certain cargo on the steamships *Prinz Waldemar*, *York* and *Gottinen*. Counsel said that the cargo was from Hongkong. Some of it was for Germany and some for New Guinea. These goods were in the local godowns at the outbreak of the war and were detained immediately after the commencement of hostilities. As in the case of the launches, the writ of seizure had been advertised, but no appearance had as yet been filed. The vessels concerned were German and the cargo was intended for the German market.

Counsel applied for their confiscation, and his Lordship made the order.

Mr. T. Oliphant, manager of the Dairy Farm Company's branch at Pakohium, missed a \$10 bill, on Thursday last, from his desk. Later he devised a plan to catch the rogue, and placed a \$1 note in the desk, taking the precaution to note its number. The following day the money was missing, and his suspicions fell on a little boy employed in the place. He got a confession from him. The dollar bill was also found in the youngster's pocket.

Summoning the boy before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning on a charge of larceny Mr. Oliphant informed the Magistrate that as a result of inquiries set afoot he had learned that the culprit had been over-generous in standing treat to friends. This state of affairs had been going on for some time.

Accused pleading guilty was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

## THE "NEURALIA."

That anxious awaited vessel, the s.s. *Neuralia*, is due here to-morrow, and will leave for Home, via usual ports of call, at 8 p.m., on Thursday.

TWO JAPANESE CAUGHT IN  
POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

On an application from Chief Revenue Officer Wilden, two Japanese were remanded on a charge of being in unlawful possession of 150 lbs. of raw opium, and with attempted bribery. Defendants were arrested on board the *Tosan Maru*, from Bombay.

## FIFTY CENT FINES.

Eight boat people, five men and three women, faced the Harbour Master in the Marine Court this morning. Lieut. Serjt. Joy related that their offence was anchoring against the Prospector Rocks contrary to the Harbour Master's orders. The Sergeant said there were many more but the eight charged were all he could capture. The others made off. Only the seventh defendant had anything to say. She pleaded ignorance of the order.

Captain Taylor imposed a flat rate fine of 50 cents.

## NEW MOTOR-SHIP ARRIVES.

This morning there arrived in harbour the motor-vessel *Glenapp*, a new ship of 4,023 tons belonging to the Glen Line, for which Messrs. Janline, Matheson are the agents.

This is the maiden trip of the *Glenapp* to the East. She brought from London a number of passengers and a quantity of general cargo.

The passengers include Mr. and Mrs. H. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Durheim and Miss Ruth.

The *Glenapp* which is commanded by Captain O. O. Simpson, leaves for Shanghai at daylight on Wednesday.

## WEATHER REPORT.

May 26d. 12th. 27m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Weihaiwei. Pressure has decreased slightly at all reporting stations; a shallow depression is situated over Indo-China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.54 inch. Total since January 1st, 12.07 inches, against an average of 20.90 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 27th:—

1.—Hongkong: to Cap Rock, E. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

C. W. Jerrard, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, May 26, 1919.

## HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Victoria Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1908-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 1 inch below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

May 27 to June 2, 1919.



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## BOLSHEVIST WAR.

BOLSHEVIST WARSHIPS BEATEN BY BRITISH.

Helsingfors, May 19th.  
A Bolshevik cruiser, two torpedo-boats, and a number of mine-sweepers left Kronstadt at six this morning.  
Simultaneously, the Bolshevik batteries at Kransijgorka shelled the Finnish coast. In the vicinity were British warships, which were fired on by the Bolshevik fleet. After a 35 minutes' battle, the Bolsheviks fled to Kronstadt.  
It is reported that one Bolshevik vessel was sunk and another stranded.

It appears that the Bolshevik squadron from Kronstadt consisted of an armoured cruiser, two large torpedo-boats, and three mine-layers. Learning that the squadron was coming out and hearing of the bombardment of the Finnish coast, the British squadron, consisting of three or four warships, immediately steamed up and engaged the Bolsheviks in the Gulf of Finland at 10.15 in the morning. The Bolshevik ships were completely out-ranged. None of their shots reached the British vessels.  
The Bolsheviks broke off the engagement at 10.30, and fled, under cover of the Kronstadt guns.  
There is no confirmation of the report of the sinking and stranding of Bolshevik ships.

London, May 19th.  
Reuter learns that the Head of the British Military Mission to Ekaterinodar has telegraphed to the War Office, stating that General Denikin is personally conducting the operations against Taurin.  
Ten thousand prisoners, twenty-eight guns, and 170 machine-guns have already been captured.

London, May 20th.  
A telegram from Omsk, dated May 19th, states that General Kolchak's troops repulsed the Reds north of Omsk, 100 miles from Viatka. General Kolchak successfully continues his offensive north and south of the Kazan railway, capturing prisoners and booty.

COPENHAGEN, May 19th.  
An Estonian communiqué states that the Estonian army, continuing advance on a hundred kilometre front between Narva and Gdoff, has reached the river Luga, 120 kilometres west of Petrograd.

A Russian division, under Estonian command, recaptured the town of Gdoff, and took 2,300 prisoners and much war material.

COPENHAGEN, May 19th.  
The Lettish Guards have captured Riga and have shot most of the Bolshevik commissaries there.

London, May 19th.  
Replying to Major Wedgwood, Capt. Guest stated that as the Bolsheviks were already employing poison-gas on the northern front, preparations were being made to retaliate. (Cheers). Every precaution was being taken to protect our brave troops against the Soviet forces' inhuman methods.

## GREEKS AND TURKS FIGHTING.

Paris, May 19th.  
Official news from Smyrna confirms reports of fighting between Greeks and Turks. It says that an international force has been landed at Smyrna. The force is almost entirely composed of Greeks, numbering 12,000. France, Britain and Italy are also represented, with 500 men each.

Paris, May 20th.  
A message from Constantinople, dated May 19th, states that Admiral Calthorpe has notified the Governor-General of Smyrna that, in accordance with Article Seven of the Armistice Convention, the Allied forces will occupy the fortifications of Smyrna and that Greek troops will occupy the town.

An Allied detachment has been landed to guard the Consulates.  
French troops are guarding the principal mosques in Istanbul, to prevent disorders.

## FIUME.

Paris, May 19th.  
The Adriatic problem is nearing solution along the lines of the internationalisation of Fiume.

Paris, May 19th.  
No decision has been reached on the subject of Fiume and the Dalmatian coast.

## AUSTRIA.

St. Germain, May 19th.  
The credentials of the Austrian Delegation and the Inter-Allied Commission were examined by each other this afternoon. The formalities lasted five minutes.

## WOMEN AS MAGISTRATES.

## A NECESSARY FURTHER ENFRANCHISEMENT.

London, May 20th.  
In the House of Lords, the "Justices of the Peace Qualification of Women Bill" passed its second reading, with the assent of the Government.  
The Bill makes women eligible as magistrates.

## STRIKE AT PORT SAID.

Port Said, May 19th.  
The employees of the Suez Canal Company struck work on May 18th, for increase of pay and reduction of hours. A sympathetic general strike was declared yesterday by all the trades directly or indirectly concerned with Canal traffic.  
Lloyd's representative at Port Said, telegraphing on May 19th, states that the coalheavers and engineers, including those in the employ of the Canal Company, have struck work, causing a detention of steamers.

## STEAMER MINED.

Stockholm, May 20th.  
The steamer *Lake Pineid*, from Baltimore, struck a mine off Gothenburg and sank in five minutes. The crew of 37 is safe.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## PEACE.

## GERMANS STILL BLUFFING.

COPENHAGEN, May 20th.  
A German semi-official telegram from Versailles states that at a conference, held at Spa, between Herr Dernburg, Count von Rantzau, Herr Wisel, and Herr Suetschum and the economic and financial experts, it was completely agreed that the draft Peace Treaty was unacceptable, but that Germany would make every effort to find a practicable basis of peace, which would take into account the enemies' justifiable demands and those capable of being borne and carried out by the Germans.

Berlin, May 20th.  
The *Tagblatt* states that Peace counter-proposals were secretly discussed at a secret session of the Peace Committee of the National Assembly, after which they were sent to Versailles. They will probably be presented on May 22nd.

A procession of Germans from abroad marched to the Wiltonstrasse and presented to President Ebert and Herr Scheidemann a protest against the Peace Terms.

President Ebert, in a speech, said:—"We will never sign a peace of enslavement—the product of our enemies' revengeful hysteria. Foreign countries, which know German industry and which will not permit the prohibition of the Germans abroad, whom the Treaty hits hardest of all."

GERMANY AND GERMAN-AUSTRIA.  
Herr Scheidemann, addressing another demonstration of German-Austrians and Germans in front of the Imperial Chancellery, said that the *Entente's* attempt to prevent the union of Germany and German-Austria would never succeed, for the call of kinship was too strong. The Tyrol was as dear to Germany as any of the menaced regions in the old Empire.

Berlin, May 19th.  
A "Peace Committee," at the wish of the Minister of Economics, exhaustively reviewed the economic effects of the Treaty upon Germany.

The Committee alleged that the Allied demands, as regards coal, would leave a deficit of 50 per cent. for home requirements, spelling the collapse of German economic life.  
The surrender of the sea-worthy fishing fleet would mean unemployment for 64,000 seamen.

The stoppage of interest on payments of war loans would be robbery. The small investors would bring Germany on the verge of an abyss, owing to disturbances.

## "ACQUAINTED TO FIGHTING" UNACQUAINTED TO DEFEAT.

Berlin, May 19th.  
The *Algemeine Zeitung* publishes an article by the Peace Delegate, Herr Geisberts, who returned from Versailles yesterday. Herr Geisberts says:—"No Government can sign this Treaty with the conviction that it can be carried out. The German workers, who are accustomed to fighting, will not submit to the yoke of slavery."

Paris, May 19th.  
*Le Temps* correspondent in Berlin says that Herr Noske made the statement that it was impossible for any Government to force any people to observe the Peace Terms, which meant ruin to every individual.

The only possible solution was a League of Nations for common work, based on mutual interest.  
*Le Temps* correspondent predicts a Government crisis.

Paris, May 19th.  
Count von Rantzau and Herr Landsberg and Gieseler, have returned, accompanied by General Von Eech, military expert, Herr Wassermann, Director of the Reichs Bank, and forty others, including a number of additional military and naval experts.

Berlin, May 19th.  
Count von Rantzau has handed M. Clemenceau a Note, protesting against the articles in the Peace Treaty, providing for the expulsion of German Missions from Allied territories.

## GANG THINKS PUBLICATION OF FULL TERMS "UNDESIRABLE."

London, May 19th.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Macmaster's request for the publication of the Peace Terms in full, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the heads of the Big European Four, for reasons which could not be disclosed, considered this undesirable.

A similar course was being adopted in Allied Parliaments.

The decision equally applied to the financial clauses relating to reparations. The heads of the Allied Governments would reconsider the subject after May 22nd.

## U.S. CONGRESS.

## L.O.N. NOT A PARTY MATTER.

WASHINGTON, May 19th.  
Congress has been convened for May 19th. It will be a very momentous sitting, in view of the question of the ratification of the Peace Treaty and the acceptance of the League Covenant. Interest centres in the attitude of the Republican Majority and a historic contest in the Senate is expected.

It is believed that the Republicans have been studying methods for separating the League from the Peace Treaty, in view of the early ratification of the latter, and further discussion of the former.  
A group of Republican Senators have, however, announced that they will not permit the League to become a Party matter and will vote independently thereon, which is significant, in view of the Republican's narrow majority in the Senate.

## SILVER.

London, May 19th.  
Silver is quoted at 53½d. and 53½d. The market is quiet.

London, May 19th.  
Silver is quoted at 53½d. The market is idle.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## ATLANTIC FLYERS.

St. John's, May 19th.  
Great crowds witnessed the departure of Lieut.-Col. Hawker from Mount Pearl, six miles west of the city.  
The weather was very favourable—cold, clear, sunny, and cloudless—and he made a very satisfactory beginning.  
He first flew eastwards over the city past the Quidiuidi, signalling "Farewell" to Raynham.  
He was then flying at an altitude of 2,000 feet. He crossed the encircling range of hills and flew out over the Atlantic.

St. John's, May 19th.  
Up to early on Monday, nothing had been heard of Lieut.-Col. Hawker since his start.

London, May 19th.  
At nine-thirty this evening the fate of Lieut.-Col. Hawker was shrouded in mystery. Flying circles do not place much reliance on the reports that he is near Ireland.

The mystery has been heightened by a wireless message received at Limerick at 7.30 p.m. stating that Lieut.-Col. Hawker was 400 miles west of Ireland, flying well. Mrs. Hawker, waiting at Brooklands until nine p.m., when she left in a rather anxious frame of mind.

London, May 19th.  
It is reported that Lieut.-Col. Hawker was 400 miles off the Irish coast, at 1 p.m. Lieut.-Col. Hawker was reported to be 150 miles off Ireland at four this afternoon.

London, May 19th.  
The Admiralty announce that Lieut.-Col. Hawker's machine came down 40 miles from Loophead, at the mouth of the Shannon, and was picked up.  
The fate of the airman is not clear.

New York, May 19th.  
Lloyd's correspondent at Horta states that the crew of the *N.C. 1*, have been brought in. The *N.C. 1* fell into the sea and sank, 120 miles from Flores.

The American Naval Headquarters in London learns that the crew of the *N.C. 1* are with about the American warship *Columbia*. The locality is not mentioned.

New York, May 19th.  
The crew of the *N.C. 1* were picked up by the *Janet*, after tossing in the sea on a damaged plane for five hours. The men were quite fatigued and seasick. The plane was almost a total wreck.

Commander Bollinger stated that he was last away from Trepassy and was guided by the smoke, searchlights, and starshells of destroyers. He did not meet with any trouble, until he encountered a fog at 11.10 on Sunday morning, when he alighted on the water.

HOW THE "N.C. 1" MET DISASTER.  
Lieut.-Commander A. C. Read, of the *N.C. 1*, who is now at Horta, relates to the *Evening News* the story of his journey.

His aeroplane flew over icebergs, accompanied by the *N.C. 3*, with which it lost touch at midnight. The night was very dark, but starry, and, later, when the moon came out, the air became bumpy, and the machine climbed from 800 to 1,500 feet.

Each destroyer was successfully located, the first by starshells, which were visible 30 miles distant. The course was frequently corrected according to the position of the destroyers.

All went on as planned at dawn, but a fog was encountered at 4 a.m., which was traversed, but which they re-encountered at 9.45 a.m., when the sun disappeared. All sense of direction was then lost. The compass, spinning, indicated a steep bank and Lieut.-Commander Read had visions of a possible nose-dive.

The sun fortunately reappeared and an even keel was regained, and the course lay between the fog and the upper layers of the clouds. The altitude was raised to 3,500 feet. Light rain was met at 11.10 a.m., and, suddenly, at 11.57 a.m., he saw the outline of rocks along Flores Island. The seaplane was 45 miles off its calculated position. Destroyer 23 was sighted. This was first seen since Destroyer 18. Owing to the fog thickening, Destroyer 23 was missed, and the idea of landing on Ponta Delgada was abandoned.

## SHIPPING IN PARLIAMENT.

London, May 19th.  
In the House of Commons, in the course of a statement on the Ministry of Shipping Estimates, Mr. Leslie Wilson said that the policy was to reduce the shipping control at the earliest possible moment after attention had been given to demobilisation and repatriation.

By the end of July all the Australians, Canadians and New Zealanders available for repatriation would have left Britain. The policy in releasing ships was to return tonnage as soon as possible to the routes from which they were withdrawn.

By May 8th, 240 standard ships, amounting to 1,000,000 tons, had been completed.  
In August, 1914, the total tonnage of the world's ocean-going steamers was 40,000,000, of which Britain owned 15,500,000; whereas, at the beginning of 1919, the figures were 29,500,000 tons and 15,250,000 tons, respectively.

## TURKEY.

Paris, May 17th.  
The Council of Four to-day discussed the problem of the Ottoman Empire.

Mr. E. S. Montagu, accompanied by a delegation of prominent Indian Moslems, was present, and explained that the excessive reduction of Turkey would infallibly cause the keenest discontent amongst the Moslems of India.

No decision was reached on the question of the division of Turkey in Asia into several zones.

Paris, May 19th.  
The Council of Four have examined the future of the Ottoman Empire. They have not reached a decision. There is reason to believe that Turkey will continue to exist as, politically, a sovereign State.

The rights of France to Syria will be safeguarded. Negotiations are proceeding favourably, and will be ended shortly.

## DOMINION GUARDS.

London, May 19th.  
In the House of Commons, Capt. Guest, replying to Sir H. Brittain, stated that the matter of forming a regiment of Guards, consisting of men from the Dominions, was being carefully considered. No statement was yet possible.

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FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY

A GREAT PRODUCTION

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A great production adapted from A. H. Wood's famous dramatic success.

You will see unfolded in it a problem that involves one house out of four.

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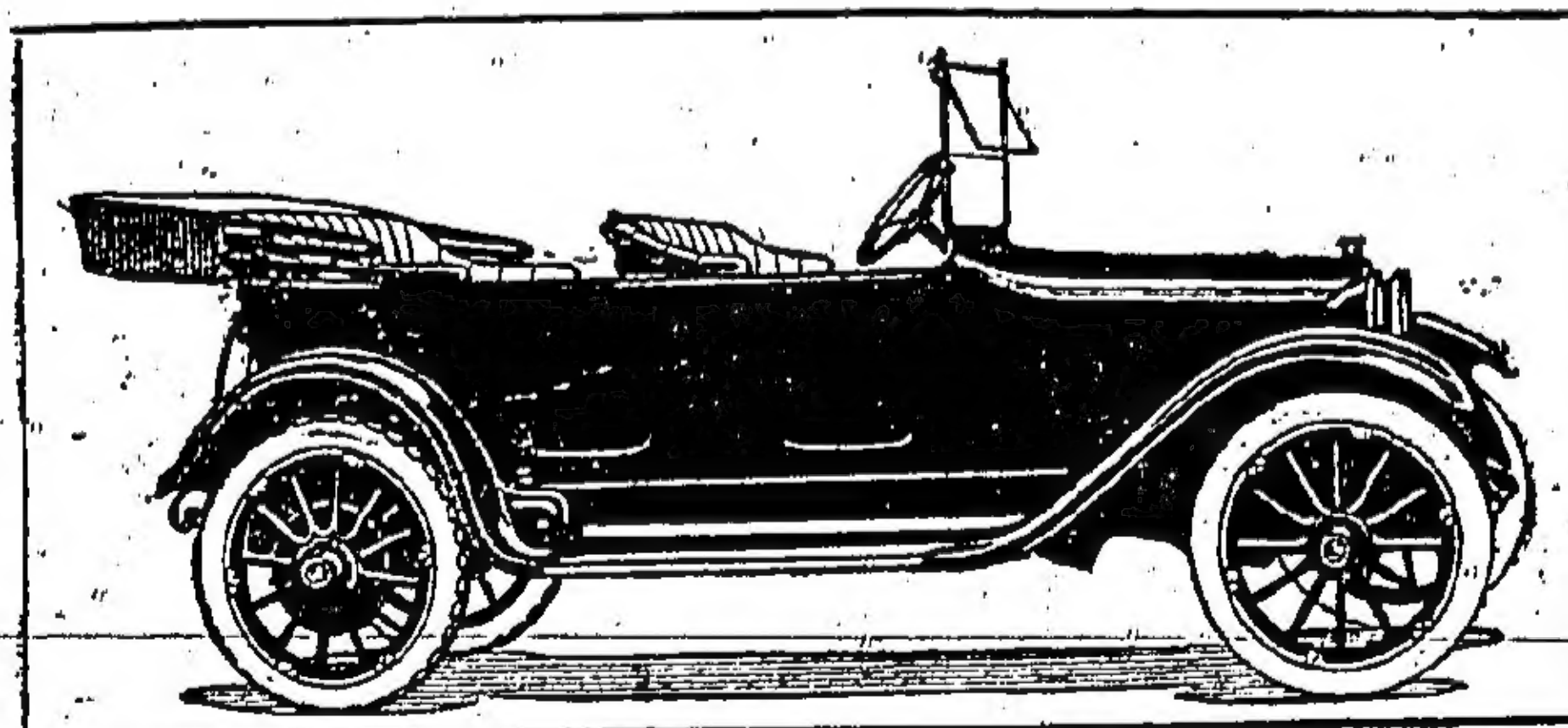
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WE HAVE CONCENTRATED ON ONE CAR AND ONE CAR ONLY, IN A DETERMINATION TO MAKE IT AS GOOD AS A CAR CAN BE MADE FOR EVERY PART AND EVERY PROCESS THAT ENTERS INTO IT WE HAVE PERSONALLY ESTABLISHED A STANDARD, THE WORK DONE AND THE MATERIALS USED IN EACH PART AND EACH PROCESS, IN EVERY CAR, MUST CONFORM TO THAT STANDARD. DODGE BROTHERS WILL ALWAYS GIVE TO THEIR CAR THAT OVER CARE WHICH THE PUBLIC EXPECTS OF THEM

PEOPLE HAVE IMPLICIT FAITH IN THE INTEGRITY OF DODGE BROTHERS' MANUFACTURING METHODS, BECAUSE OF THE NAME IT BEARS. YOU MAY BE SURE THAT THE PRINCIPLE BEHIND THE CAR WILL NEVER BE CHANGED A HAIR'S BREADTH + DODGE BROTHERS HAVE ONLY ONE IDEA IN THE UPBUILDING OF THEIR BUSINESS. THAT IS TO BUILD IT SO SOUNDLY AND SO WELL THAT THE GOODWILL WHICH THEY HAVE WON WILL GROW AND ENDURE FOREVER



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## A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



## TRAGEDY IN LONDON FLAT.

## DEAD OFFICER'S LOVE LETTERS.

A dramatic account of the events which led up to Major H. E. Chaney, R.A.F., shooting himself with a revolver, after seriously wounding his mother, in a London flat, was given at the resumed inquest by Miss Tobin, employed at the Air Ministry, who lived at the flat with Major Chaney.

The first witness was Charles Pearce, head porter at Talgarth Mansions, where Major Chaney lived. He described finding a lady, who was injured, on the second landing, and Major Chaney lying on his face on the next landing. Witness picked up a revolver.

Major Chaney and a lady whom he knew as Mrs. Chaney had been living at the flat since August 4th, 1917.

Major Gilbert Myers, R.A.F., who also resides in the Mansions, described how he heard the firing and ran to the flat. Beside the body of Major Chaney was a Webley service revolver.

"I was very closely associated with Major Chaney in his work," witness told the coroner. He used to come into the Air Ministry and speak as if he had been dreaming, or as if he had hallucinations. I believe he was the first man who ever fired a machine-gun in the air and it was a rather nerve-racking sort of experience."

Detective-Sergeant Steel said that in a wallet taken from deceased's clothing he found a letter and a piece of a letter. The letter, which was unsigned, was as follows:

"If I do not get some reassurance from you you must expect a visitor, for I am not going to sit quiet here while you go about with a single girl. You must be the talk of Leyland Road. I will give you one more chance. Then God help your people. Your mother must be an old cat to allow you to do such a thing."

The other letter, said witness, was asking for money.

The coroner, reading from the letter: "It is like drawing blood from a stone to ask you for money."

Witness added that on March 3rd he went to the flat and found several letters. One was in a Service envelope, and was addressed to Miss Tobin, and was marked "Urgent—deliver to room." It contained the message:

"Dear Pat:—Unless I see you tonight I end my life.—H."

It was dated May 28, 1917.

A postscript to another letter to Miss Tobin read: "I am not treating

you as merely a girl to be spoken to and toyed with."

Another letter, dated August 10th, 1917, stated:—"My own, my only love.—God bless you. Good-bye. I shall not trouble you to come to me on Saturday. Always think of me as your Harry. Please take the fullest advantage of your holiday until Monday."

Dressed in black, and apparently suffering acute distress, Miss Elizabeth Tobin gave her evidence in a halting manner between frequent sobs.

She said she was a clerk in the employ of the Air Ministry and had known Major Chaney a little over two years. She met him at Hythe.

Witness continued: "I did not know he was married at first until it was too late, and when I found out I wanted to keep away from him. He left Hythe and he asked me to go with him, and I refused. He then said to me that if I would not go he would shoot himself and me. So I came on the understanding that I was to keep myself in every way and pay all my own expenses. We lived very happily, and I helped him with his books," proceeded the witness, bursting into tears. A couple of times I asked him to let me live by myself, as it troubled me very much. He said if ever I went he would follow me and shoot himself. Once at home we were very happy, and I said, 'Oh, son, can't you let me go and live by myself, because it is troubling me terribly?' He said, 'If ever you leave me I will shoot you and myself, because you mean more than life to me. That night he slept across the door of the flat with his revolver, in case I left'."

Witness added that Major Chaney would sometimes seem strange and complain of his head aching, and afterwards he would not know what he had been doing.

"He said," she continued, "that his head was never the same years since he had a bad crash some years ago. Some months ago he got worried about his invention. He had invented a camera gun and he was expecting the money to come through."

Do you know whether he had letters from his wife?—Yes, they used to correspond. He wrote to her every week.

Major Chaney, said witness, used to behave very strangely at times. One evening as they were going home they saw some little boys playing, and Major Chaney took his stick and beat them awfully on the legs. The next day she asked him why he had done it, and he said he did not remember anything about it, and that she was imagining it.

During her evidence witness frequently broke down and wept.

## DAY OF THE TRAGEDY.

She left the flat on the morning of the tragedy and went to work, she said. She understood Major Chaney was going to remain at home with his mother. She returned about 2 o'clock, and was surprised to find he was out.

He returned about 5 o'clock but when he entered the flat he did not take any notice of his mother or herself, and looked rather strange and worried. It had always been his habit to kiss his mother and herself when he came home.

Shortly afterwards the deceased said to her, "Did you leave work early?" and she replied, "Yes, I had a headache, and I went to bed after lunch." He looked at her very strangely and said, "Oh, but you should not have headaches." As a rule he was very worried and concerned about her when she had a headache. "I began to cry," added witness, "and left the room. After a little time he came to me and asked me why I was crying. I said, 'You are cross with me, son.' He said, 'Oh, you should not be having headaches. You know mother is disgusted.'"

He then looked round, and seeing his mother standing at the door, said to her, "What are you listening for?" His mother said, "You should not worry the girl, and he then told her to mind her own business."

Major Chaney was looking very strangely at his mother. He had a parcel which she believed contained fish, and he handed it to his mother, saying, "Here you are, mother. His mother said she did not want it, and deceased seemed suddenly to lose control of himself and go mad."

"He dashed the parcel down," continued witness, "and ran towards his mother, and I think he said 'Let me get her.' His mother ran out. I hurried forward and said 'Oh, don't, son.' I thought he was going to hurt her in some way. She ran into the sitting room and he went after her. When I got to the sitting room I saw a revolver in his hand."

The coroner: Did he carry it with him as a rule?—No. He kept it in the hallstand outside the sitting room door.

"I thought I heard his mother say 'Oh, don't, and I switched off the light. Somehow or other his mother got out of the room to the landing. He ran after her and I heard shots."

The coroner: It amounts to this, that there had been some little disagreement between the mother and her son, and he told her to mind her own business?—Yes.

The coroner, referring to the letter beginning "Dear Pat,—Unless I see you tonight," asked if that was addressed to her, and witness said that it was.

## MAMMOTH OIL RESERVOIR. ADMIRALTY'S STORAGE OF 60,000,000 GALLONS.

With the enormous capacity of 60,000,000 gallons, the Admiralty's new oilfuel reservoir has been completed at Rosyth.

The reservoir, which is to be used for the storage of fuel for H.M. ships in the Firth of Forth, is built of concrete on a rock foundation, the site being the bed of the sandstone quarry known as Howe Cove, from which stone was quarried for the purpose of building the new dockyard.

The use of concrete as a material of construction for oil reservoirs of large size is a novelty. The amount deposited totalled about 98,500 cubic yards, and the rock excavated was upwards of 300,000 cubic yards.

The area occupied by the reservoir and surrounding roadway, pipe track, etc., is 11½ acres, and the roof area 7½ acres.

The final testing of the reservoir was carried out by pumping salt water into it from the Firth of Forth at the rate of 4,000 gallons per minute by means of a suction dredger outfit and a temporary pipe line 24in. in diameter and 2,400 feet in length.

As witness was about to leave the witness-box, she broke down completely and had to be assisted out of court.

In one of her statements made to the police, whilst at a nursing home, and read in court, Miss Tobin said that she was expecting to become a mother.

Elizabeth Mary Chaney, the widow of the dead officer, was the last witness called. She entered the witness-box carrying a baby.

She stated that she resided at Workingham. Her husband, she said, had been a very quiet man, but at times he was a bit hasty.

You were living at Workingham and he was living in London?—Yes. Did you know where he was living?—No.

He was supporting you?—Oh, yes. He came down to see me frequently, and he wrote every week.

When did you see him last?—On the day of the tragedy.

In answer to further questions, Mrs. Chaney said she had written the letter beginning, "If you do not give me some reassurance you must expect a visitor."

The coroner said the story was somewhat sordid one, but they could not help feeling some sympathy with the young woman who had lived with Major Chaney under threats.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

## THE SHANGHAI HARBOUR QUESTION.

## A VITAL MATTER FOR CHINESE TRADE AND SHIPPING.

The Far Eastern Review for May says:

In the September issue of last year under the caption "Can Shanghai become a World Harbour?" we published an abstract of the report prepared for the Whangpoo Conservancy Board on the possible future development of Shanghai Harbour. This report was communicated by the Conservancy Consultative Board, the body which represents the shipping interests of the port, to the various Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies. It will be remembered that the main conclusion of this report was that it was urgently necessary to investigate all the various technical and economic possibilities of Shanghai Harbour so that a definite policy, which has previously been lacking, could be created.

Various schemes were mooted, the two main alternatives of deep draft access via the Yangtze or the Hangchow Bay underlying all, but it was clearly stated that no decision was possible without the closest enquiry.

A sufficient number of the more important bodies approached expressed so strong an approval of the main idea as to warrant the Consultative Board in the opinion that the investigation could and should be undertaken at once, and the Engineer-in-Chief was requested to prepare a scheme and estimate for the investigation. The scheme involved surveys for and designs and estimates of all the conceivable projects (upwards of twenty different combinations have been evolved by the consulting engineers and the technical staff of the Conservancy, the most important of which are referred to under the heading "The Shanghai Harbour Question" on page 349 of the April issue), and proposed that the results should be submitted to an international committee of shipping and harbour specialists from the home countries so that an absolutely unbiased decision could be made.

So excellent a scheme could not but receive the approval of the Consultative Board and, having the support of the public bodies interested and of the provisions of the 1912 agreement as to future development, it advised the executive board to carry out the investigation. The Conservancy Board adopted this recommendation and the investigation has now actually been commenced.

There will be a period of say two years in which the outside public can only consider the matter in its general bearings.

The benefit to the Shanghai community of any effective scheme will be considerable, and it may be held down as an axiom that, contrary to much Chinese belief, whatever benefits the foreigner in China also benefits the Chinese. These members of the Chinese Government who have acquired knowledge of the magnitude and bearing of international commerce will doubtless be much interested in any scheme for the improvement of Shanghai Harbour. The prime feature of national and political importance is that the existence of such a port will keep China free of specific foreign control, thus enabling China to safeguard its national property. If no such port exists, its functions will be usurped by some adjacent foreign port, probably Japan. This will render it almost impossible for Chinese shipping to develop, and will prove a considerable tax on the bulk of the Chinese trade. At the present time almost all the income of Shanghai eventually finds its way into Chinese hands and supports about a million of the people, and in the event of a foreign port serving the same purposes as Shanghai, many of these would be ruined. China's foreign trade is about one thousand million Hakkwan Taels per annum, and nearly one-third of this is handled through Shanghai. The coastwise trade in Chinese goods is over one hundred million Hakkwan Taels per annum, which is certainly an appreciable fraction of the whole internal trade of the country.

The effect of an improvement in Shanghai's harbour should ultimately be to reduce trans-oceanic freight rates. This will be due to three causes:

(a) The reduced fuel consumption which occurs on big steamers per ton of cargo.

(b) Saving of transshipment charges at a foreign port where the very big ships will stop if Shanghai is not improved.

(c) Cheaper transshipment rates in Shanghai owing to rapid unloading with better organization and wharf equipment, so reducing the time of detention of steamers.

The second item is probably the most important. Various other minor advantages will accrue, the most valuable being the general improvement in conditions which will occur within the distributing and collecting area of Shanghai (about half the developed part of China), if the facilities of that port are brought up-to-date.

It must be realized in this connection that now that China has signified her intention of entering the League of Nations and has generally adopted an attitude of reciprocity towards foreign peoples, there will after a few years be an immense volume of goods coming to and leaving China. If these goods come and go from the present ports in their present condition they will be subject to many external charges and impediments which will not occur if China has a first-class port of its own.

Shanghai is the heart of maritime trade in China and if it is properly developed, it will help the whole country. The Confucian classics tell us with an old-world wisdom not to be despised that if a man masters himself he rules his surroundings in an ever widening circle until in a sense he sways all humanity. So is it with towns and lands. The modern industrial development of China has been stimulated by the transportation facilities in and to the treaty ports in general and Shanghai in particular, and in proportion as these are outgrown so will internal development accelerate.

The accusation will naturally be made that in advocating the development of Shanghai foreigners are in fact, many of these would be ruined. China's foreign trade is about one thousand million Hakkwan Taels per annum, and nearly one-third of this is handled through Shanghai. The coastwise trade in Chinese goods is over one hundred million Hakkwan Taels per annum, which is certainly an appreciable fraction of the whole internal trade of the country.

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The accusation will naturally be made that in advocating the development of Shanghai foreigners are in fact, many of these would be ruined. China's foreign trade is about one thousand million Hakkwan Taels per annum, and nearly one-third of this is handled through Shanghai. The coastwise trade in Chinese goods is over one hundred million Hakkwan Taels per annum, which is certainly an appreciable fraction of the whole internal trade of the country.

The effect of an improvement in Shanghai's harbour should ultimately be to reduce trans-oceanic freight rates. This will be due to three causes:

(a) The reduced fuel consumption which occurs on big steamers per ton of cargo.

(b) Saving of transshipment charges at a foreign port where the very big ships will stop if Shanghai is not improved.

(c) Cheaper transshipment rates in Shanghai owing to rapid unloading with better organization and wharf equipment, so reducing the time of detention of steamers.

The second item is probably the most important. Various other minor advantages will accrue, the most valuable being the general improvement in conditions which will occur within the distributing and collecting area of Shanghai (about half the developed part of China), if the facilities of that port are brought up-to-date.

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TO-NIGHT

at

5.15 p.m.

AT

## THE CORONET

The picture with an appeal that is UNIVERSAL!  
The most gorgeous production ever filmed!

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Is Civilization a failure?

Have we moderns any

REAL advantage over

primitive man?

Eight big reels of

splendid contrast.



TARZAN OF THE APES PROVE HIS KNIFE DEEP INTO THE LION.

The New York American says:

"Tarzan is like nothing ever before seen. One wonders how it can ever keep up its speed. The illusions of all other film plays are paled in comparison to that of 'Tarzan', for it is the wonder play of motion pictures, the sensation of a decade."

The Tribune says:

"The magnitude of this wonderful film must be seen to be realized."

The New York Times says:

"'Tarzan of the Apes' is a story of adventure beyond the frontiers of the imagination—it thrills."

Prices:—\$1.00 & 60 cts., at 5.15 p.m.

\$2.00 & \$1.00, at 9.15 p.m.







## CRICKET.

PONSONBY FANE'S XI V.  
UNITED SERVICES.

This match (12 a side) was played on the Civil Service ground on Saturday. Batters first Fane's team made a start. Baines and Conner getting wickets cheaply. Bradbury fell a victim to Baines without scoring. Seven wickets were down for 171. Then Ponsonby Fane joined Rumjahn at the wickets. This pair raised the score to 74. They left in quick succession and the remaining three batsmen averaged two each, the innings closing for 80.

The services sent Mann and Horrocks in to open their innings. They were soon dismissed, Omar getting both wickets. Coles and Wahl made a wicket stand, the latter being bowled by Ling when four short of the half century. Conner and Bundie made useful contributions but the others were easily got rid of. The innings realised 114. Ling came out with the good analysis of 4 wickets for 18 runs.

The scratch team took their second knock at the wickets to the bowling of Baines and Conner again. Stretching out to Conner, Wood ever-reached and Wahl nipped off the balls. Bradbury was cleaned bowled, securing a pair of spectacles; twice bowled for a "duck" and each time by Baines. Stapleton, Mitchell, Redmond and Omar all made double-figure scores but all the side were out for 78. Allan coming on to bowl last and trundling with such effect that he had the splendid figures of four wickets for 12 runs.

The United Services went in with 44 runs to get to win. Thanks to capital batting by Wahl and Robinson the Services had the match won by 10 wickets. Carrying on the game to give some of the others a knock three wickets were put down and 77 runs scored. Wahl had a good 39 not out to his credit. Lambie took the three wickets with some goosy stuff.

PONSONBY FANE'S XI.  
1st Innings.

A. E. Wood, c and be Conner	4
B. W. Bradbury, b Baines	0
C. J. Stapleton, b Baines	0
E. J. R. Mitchell, b Conner	0
Ng Sze Kwong, c Wahl, b Conner	0
P. A. Redmond, b Baines	0
C. E. Marley, c Wahl, b Baines	0
A. H. Rumjahn, c Mann, b Conner	47
R. H. Ponsonby-Fane, c Bundie, b Baines	0
P. T. Lambie, not out	6
F. J. Ling, b Baines	1
U. Omar, st. Turley, b Conner	1
Extras	5
Total	80

## Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baines	16	9	16	6
Conner	16	5	28	5
Allan	6	1	13	0
Horrocks	4	1	8	0
Cavanaugh	4	2	2	0
Coles	3	0	8	0

## 2nd Innings.

A. E. Wood, st. Wahl, b Conner	1
B. W. Bradbury, b Baines	0
C. J. Stapleton, run out	13
E. J. R. Mitchell, b Cavanaugh	14
Ng Sze Kwong, b Conner	20
P. A. Redmond, b Allan	20
C. E. Marley, c Allan, b Cavanaugh	9
A. H. Rumjahn, not out	4
P. T. Lambie, b Allan	0
F. J. Ling, b Allan	0
U. Omar, c Strange, b Allan	12
R. A. Ponsonby-Fane, lbw, b Baines	0
Extras	3
Total	78

## Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baines	10	3	15	2
Conner	9	4	24	2
Cavanaugh	6	1	24	4
Allan	6	2	12	4

## UNITED SERVICES.

1st Innings.	
Capt. Mann, b Omar	3
Corpl. Horrocks, c Fane, b Omar	1
Lieut. Col. Coles, b Ling	18
Capt. Wahl, b Ling	46
Lieut. Cavanaugh, b Ling	2
Pay-Lieut. Robinson, c Ling, b Marley	2
Pte. Conner, b Ling	14
Corpl. Baines, b Ling, b Marley	1
Serjt. Strange, b Marley	1
Rev. Bundie, not out	12
C.S.M. Turley, st. Fane, b Marley	0
R.Q.M.S. Allan, run out	0
Extras	11
Total	114

## Bowling analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Omar	7	0	26	2
Lambie	7	0	33	0
Ling	9.3	3	18	4
Marley	9	0	26	4

## 2nd Innings.

Capt. Wahl, not out	39
Pay-Lieut. Robinson, b Lambie	25
Pte. Conner, c Omar, b Lambie	4
Rev. Bundie, b Lambie	0
Lieut. Col. Coles, not out	7
Mann, Horrocks, Baines, Cavanaugh, Strange, Turley, and Allan did not bat	0
Extras	2
Total (for 3 wickets)	77

MURDER OF CHINESE  
MINISTER.

## IN ANTI-JAPANESE RIOTS.

A number of ringleaders of the recent anti-Japanese demonstration at Peking appear to have been put under arrest. When the agitators set fire to the residence of Mr. Tsao-jin (Communications Secretary), Mr. Tsao and Mr. Chang (Chinese Minister to Tokyo) happened to be engaged in a conversation on their return from a luncheon party at the Chief Executive Office. All of a sudden, about one thousand students of the Peking University, the Higher Normal School, the Law College, the high Technical School, etc., raided the residence, yelling warwhoops and smashing the windows, panes, furniture, etc. Then the mob rushed into Mr. Tsao's study where he was with Mr. Chang and gave them each a sound beating with clubs. When Mr. Nakaye (a Japanese graduate from the Imperial University) ran up to Mr. Tsao's residence, Mr. Chang, who had been seriously wounded, was about to leave the room with a batch of infuriated students at his heels. Mr. Nakaye shielded the Minister at the risk of his life, and while the assailants hesitated, literally carried the Minister to a neighbouring shop by a rear gate, and put Mr. Chang out of harm's way. Mr. Nakaye stood at the entrance as guard. The students made two raids which Mr. Nakaye resisted, but finally Mr. Chang and the Japanese were dragged out into the streets.

Later intelligence reports that Mr. Chang was wounded in more than a dozen places, and that he died on May 5, the day following receipt of his injuries.

The tragic end of Mr. Chang-tsunghiang (Chinese Minister to Tokyo) is most deeply regretted by all the Japanese, says the *Manchuria Daily News*. He has been murdered in daylight by the hot-headed students who, under the influence of some seductive influences, were labouring under gross misunderstandings. Mr. Chang happened to be the Chinese Minister who played an active part in concluding the Sino-Japanese Treaty re the Shantung problems and ought to have won the approbation of the Chinese by securing so favourable terms for China.

A report says that there were about 100 Chinese policemen detailed on the guard of Mr. Tsao's residence where Mr. Chang was at the time of the raid, who remained lookers-on and allowed Mr. Chang to be assaulted and the house to be set afire. In the meantime, soldiers of the old school appeared and caught about a dozen offenders.

FAR EASTERN  
VOLUNTEERS.

The *Z. & C. Express* says: We still hear many complaints that the demobilized men who came from the Far East and other parts of the overseas territories have to wait for long periods before their turn arrives for repatriation. Many have cut the Government passage, and gone back at their own expense; but this is a course that they should not be forced into. The greater number have posts or appointments to return to, and they naturally want to take them up again as soon as possible, especially as the question of pay must enter largely into the problem. Pay ceases on demobilization, and until they again take up their appointments it does not come into consideration that end. The case of many who patriotically came home at their own expense to serve, and now are refused a refund is also hard. Some apparently in this class have recovered, and some are denied. In connection with this subject also we hear that many temporary officers with the Chinese Labour Force—men from China and the Straits—want to return, but cannot get demobilized. Probably the best course would be to disband the whole of this force, and return the men to China. Here, again, it is lack of shipping accommodation that prevents such a course being speedily carried out, as is the case with so many who are due for repatriation. There are not ships enough to go round, and the fact that the Government requisitions such a considerable percentage of the passenger accommodation on each vessel makes it very hard lines for the civilian passenger whose business calls him Eastwards. Anyway, the Government might at least give temporary pay to those demobilized pending the time that they are repatriated. Economies could be made in the huge staffs employed in many Government Departments in this country. The number so retained and the money expended constitute a positive scandal, in addition to the heavy burden on the country.

## Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ling	3	0	12	0
Marley	2	0	12	0
Ng Sze Kwong	3	0	15	0
Omar	3	0	18	0
Lambie	2	0	12	3
Redmond	1	0	6	0

## NOTICES.

**ARMOUR & CO.,**  
CHICAGO.  
WORLD'S LARGEST FOOD PACKERS.  
**CANNED** MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, SOUPS, MILK, CHEESE, ETC.  
"VERMONT," "SHIELD," and "HELMET" BRANDS.  
**ARNOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.**  
Sole Agents for South China.

## THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

Applications are now being accepted.  
The School has accommodation for 260 pupils.  
Courses for Mechanics and driving.  
Special facilities will be offered to persons desirous of becoming Chauffeurs and not having the means pay for their course.  
Works and school, Shauiwan.  
Office, 4 Queen's Road Central.

## THE TRANSMARINA TRADING CO.

HAVE RECEIVED  
**THE LATEST**  
DENTAL SUPPLIES  
FROM  
**DE TREY, LONDON.**

EMPIRE DAY  
CELEBRATIONS.

## SAIYINGPUN SCHOOL.

The pupils of the Saiyungpun School held their eleventh Empire Day Picnic on Saturday. The party which numbered 340 left Jardine's Wharf, West Point, at 10 a.m., and after an exceedingly smooth passage Cheung Chau was reached shortly after 11 a.m. On arrival the party made for the South Beach, where under the Union Jack a group photograph was taken by Miss Cheung. In place of the customary Athletics Sports, Swimming Races were held under the supervision of the Staff. The events which were keenly contested resulted as follows:

## GROUP 1.

## CLASS A. SWIMMERS.

Event 1.—50 Yards.—Breast Stroke.—17 entries.—1st, Leung Tit-sang; 2nd, Chan Hui-ming; 3rd, To Yung-kwong.

Event 2.—50 Yards.—Any Method.—18 entries.—1st, Chan Hui-ming; 2nd, Leung Tit-sang; 3rd, Lui Hui-lun.

Event 3.—50 Yards.—On Back.—14 entries.—1st, Leung Tit-sang; 2nd, Chan Hui-ming; 3rd, To Yung-kwong.

## B. SWIMMERS.

Event 1.—50 Yards.—Breast Stroke.—17 entries.—1st, Chan Yee; 2nd, Ip Chan-kwong; 3rd, Ching Yung-wing.

Event 2.—50 Yards.—Any Method.—27 entries.—1st, Ching Yung-wing; 2nd, Li Ting-chun; 3rd, Sit Shiu-hi.

Event 3.—50 Yards.—On Back.—15 entries.—1st, Wu King-sun; 2nd, Ip Chan-kwong; 3rd, Lui Yung-lan.

## GROUP 2.

## CLASS A. SWIMMERS.

Event 1.—50 Yards.—Breast Stroke.—7 entries.—1st, Chau Tak-fung; 2nd, Chan Kwai-sang.

Event 2.—50 Yards.—Any Method.—9 entries.—1st, Lam Fat-lim; 2nd, Kong Wai-pang; 3rd, Chung Li-wing.

Event 3.—50 Yards.—On Back.—9 entries.—1st, Kong Wai-pang; 2nd, Chau Tak-fung; 3rd, Chau Kwai-sang.

## B. SWIMMERS.

Event 1.—50 Yards.—Breast Stroke.—5 entries.—1st, Lau Shu-lan.

Event 2.—50 Yards.—Any Method.—7 entries.—1st, Li Fok-sing; 2nd, Yuen Kwai-wa.

Event 3.—50 Yards.—On Back.—7 entries.—1st, Li Fok-sing; 2nd, Hui Wai-pun.

Refreshments were provided free; the students being provided with three tickets which could be exchanged for boxes of cakes and lemonade. The party now dispersed to bathe, fish, boat or explore just as inclination or taste directed. The famous temples of Pak Tai and the Goddess of Heaven were visited while the theatrical performance in honour of the birthday of Pak Tai attracted many.

Just before 4 p.m. the hour timed for departure groups of thoroughly tired but happy schoolboys might have been seen wending their way to the launches loaded with the spoils of the day, which included shells, coral, sponge, seaweed, crabs, fish—either caught or bought—and oysters of which there was an abundance.

Two of the launches left at 4 p.m. one being detained for a short time, while an arbitration case was adjudged.

No untoward events marred the day's proceedings—a pleasant day crowded with incident for the pupils, but a particularly strenuous and anxious time for the staff.

Prizes are to be awarded in each division for the best account of Empire Day.

The special thanks of the School are due to Sir Robert Ho Tung; Hon. Mr. N. J. Stubb, Mr. J. Johnstone, Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Pitt, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. Ross Thomson, W. Sinclair, W. Adamson, C. H. P. Hay, and A. O. Lang for donations towards the day's festivities; to the British-American Tobacco Co., Mr. Lo Shun Wan, and Mr. A. G. Coppin for further gifts of prizes.

## YOUR COPY

OF THE  
**Hongkong \$ Directory**  
IS NOW READY

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,  
22 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(With apologies to "Joan of Arc.")

This ready now! This ready now!

And its size will surprise everyone.

It exceeds all expectation.

It demands your approbation.

This ready now! This ready now!

So do not hesitate.

But buy to-day, without delay.

Or else you may be too late.

## POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Fribourg, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## INWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, May 29.  
Japan—Per KAGA MARU.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

TUESDAY, May 27.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden and Egypt—Per KIRIN MARU, 9 a.m.

Fort Bayard—Per WING HANG, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 11 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per HUPEH, 11 a.m.

Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden and Egypt—Per BURMA MARU, 3 p.m.

Salmon—Per PHEUMPHEN, 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per HAROLD DOLLAR, 3 p.m.

Hokkaido and Haiphong—Per TAKSANG, 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per MING SHUN, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 28.  
Swatow and Straits—Per CHENG TU, 11 a.m.

Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, May 29.  
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden and Egypt—Per EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per NEURALIA, Registration 1215 p.m. Letters 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 30.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden and Egypt—Per KAGA MARU, Registration 945 a.m. Letters 1030 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 31.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden and Egypt—Per SUEZ—Per MENTOR, Registration 1145 a.m. Letters 1230 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, May 30, at 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per KWANGSE, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 1.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung—Per KAJIO MARU, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 3.  
Swatow and Bangkok—Per LIANG-CHOW, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, Noon.

THURSDAY, June 5.  
Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 11 a.m.

## JEWEL TO PAY LAW COSTS.

At Shrovetbury County Court recently Judge Tobin, K.C., was asked to make a varying order for the payment of £80, representing a farthing damages and costs awarded in a slander action at Shrovetbury Assizes. The defendant pleaded that she had no means of paying. "No means," said the judge. "What are those jewels you are wearing?" "Defendants: It is a brooch that belonged to my mother. "Well, that is something," said the judge, and at his request the defendant gave up the ornament.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE  
**CORONET**  
Tel. No. 1748. Tel. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT! TONIGHT!!  
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

**"TARZAN OF THE APES"**

Prices: 5.15 p.m. \$1 & 60 cts.  
9.15 p.m. \$2 & \$1.00.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

## VICTORIA THEATRE

3 NIGHTS ONLY. MON. TUES. & WED. 3 NIGHTS ONLY.  
AT 8.15 P.M.

GREAT PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PRODUCTION

A. H. Woods

presents

PEGGY WYLAND in

**"THE OTHER WOMAN"**

in 5 parts.

AMERICAN GAZETTE, 85.

Etc. Etc.

WEDNESDAY, Matinee 5th May at 5.15 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in

**"A DOG'S LIFE."**

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## HONGKONG THEATRE.

Tel. 2511. Tel. 2511.

MAY 24, 25, 26 & 27.

Showing—Triangle Photo-play 5 parts.

NORMA TALMADGE

IN

**"THE MISSING LINKS"**

Including Various Comies.

WEDNESDAY 28th May,

PAULINE FREDERICK

IN

**"THE LOVE THAT LIVES"**

5 parts.

Booking at the THEATRE.

## ARRIVALS.

May 28.

TEAN, Brit., 1,251 tons, from Canton, Capt. Scott, E. & S. C98.

GENZAN MARU, No. 2, Jap., 1,069 tons, from Canton, Capt. Yokokubo, Y. Sato & Co., C17.

HUICHOW, Brit., 1,222 tons, from Canton, Capt. Shaue, E. & S. C44.

WAI SHING, Brit., 1,170 tons, from Bangkok, Capt. Matthews, J.M. & Co., C40.

SUNNING, Brit., 1,570 tons, from Shanghai and Amoy, Capt. W. Benson, B. & S. B19.

HAITAN, Brit., 1,186 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Stewart, D.L. & Co., C40.

KEELUNG, Capt. S. Kato, Y.B.K. A34.

KAN SU, Brit., 1,143 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Robertson, B. & S. B18.

HAITAN, Brit., 1,186 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Stewart, D.L. & Co., C40.